

# The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVII—NO. 25.

MASSILLON, OHIO, DECEMBER 6, 1889.

WHOLE NO. 1,546.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER,  
CLYVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.  
In effect June 2, 1889.

North. South.  
No. 2 7:08 a.m. .... No. 5 5:15 a.m.  
No. 4 3:13 p.m. .... No. 1 10:08 a.m.  
No. 6 arrives 3:30 .... No. 3 7:37 p.m.  
Local 8:45 p.m. .... Local 2 15 p.m.  
Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are daily.

WHEELING & ERIE RAILWAY.

North. South.  
No. 4 8:29 a.m. .... No. 3 7:00 a.m.  
No. 6 1:15 p.m. .... No. 5 1:20 p.m.  
No. 8 5:25 p.m. .... No. 7 6:45 p.m.  
Local 8:37 a.m. .... Local 5:55 p.m.  
In effect June 9th return.

PITTSBURGH, WT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

10:15 A.M.—Daily. 5:00 P.M.—  
No. 10 Daily except Sunday. 9:00 A.M.—  
No. 4 Daily. 1:12 P.M.—  
No. 20 Daily except Sunday. 9:30 A.M.—  
No. 14 Daily except Sunday. 8:30 A.M.—  
Local 12:40 P.M.—  
GOING WEST.

No. 1 Daily except Sunday. 3:45 P.M.—  
No. 11 Daily except Sunday. 10:15 A.M.—  
No. 9 Daily. 11:05 A.M.—  
No. 3 Daily. 6:45 P.M.—  
No. 13 Daily except Sunday arrive. 8:50 A.M.—  
Local 12:40 P.M.—  
CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Panhandle route at Orrville  
NORTH. SOUTH.  
No. 35 Express...10:10 p.m. No. 2 Express...10:36 a.m.  
No. 27 Express...4:20 a.m. No. 38 Express...3:47 p.m.  
No. 3 Express...3:05 p.m. No. 28 Express...10:32 p.m.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

D. F. REINHOLD, Attorney at Law, Office  
over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O.

HOBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S.  
Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for  
New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public  
Office second floor, Tremont Block, No. 46 South  
Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention  
to all business entrusted to his care in Stark  
and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad  
Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made  
in all cities and towns in the United States.  
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio  
Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massill  
on, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, Pre  
dent. C. Steers, Cashier.

### DRUGISTS.

Z. T. BALZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines,  
and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy arti  
ficials, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House  
Massillon, Ohio

### FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and U  
taker. No. 23 West Main street.

### PHYSICIANS:

D. R. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Pract  
ice, Office No. 55 East Main street, Mass  
illon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a.m., 1 to 3 a.m.  
7 to 9 a.m., Office open day and night.

### HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and  
S. Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing  
Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tra  
nsport Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

M ASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn  
& Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a satis  
factory quality of Merchant Bar and Black  
iron.

M ASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac  
tures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bot  
les, Flasks, &c.

M ASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY,  
Manufacturers of Bridges, Roads and Iron  
Structures.

### CROCHETES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. For  
merly a Wharf and Commission Merchant and  
dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware  
house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

### JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5  
West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks,  
Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc.  
No. 5 South Erie street.

## An Ordinance

Establishing a grade on Chestnut street  
from High street to a point 11 feet east  
from the west line of Prospect street  
in Massillon.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Council of  
the City of Massillon, that the grade of Chestnut  
street, from High street to a point 11 feet east  
of the west line of Chestnut street, 320 feet to a  
point at an elevation of 170 ft. above sea level,  
be established as follows, viz.:—

Commencing at the point of intersection of the  
west line of High street with the middle line of  
Chestnut street, 40 ft. 10 feet above datum plane  
of level, thence running westwardly north  
to the middle of Chestnut street 320 feet to a  
point at an elevation of 170 ft. above sea level,  
thence westwardly in a convex parabola  
347 feet at an elevation of 155 ft. above sea level.

Sec. 2.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances  
conflicting with this ordinance are hereby re  
pealed.

Passed November 19th, A. D. 1889.  
H. W. LOEFFLER, CHAS. E. JARVIS,  
City Clerk, President of City  
Council of Massillon, O.

## EVERY FAMILY.

wastes or gives away during the year more or  
less kitchen grease, each pound of which can  
in a few minutes be converted into two pounds  
of the **PUREST SOAP**, far better  
than can be found on sale. The only expense  
for making ten pounds of this soap, with five  
and one-half pounds of grease or oil, is the  
trifling cost of one can of **BANNER LYE**,  
to be found nearly every  
grocery store.

Dissolve the contents of one can of Banner  
Lye in three and one-half pints of cold water,  
and pour slowly into five and one-half pounds  
of lukewarm grease, stirring from the start,  
until it thickens into a mushy condition; then  
pour into any kind of mould to harden—a  
child can make it, and full directions are to be  
found back of each label.

A can of Banner Lye will do the work of  
twenty-one pounds of washing soda, and besides  
its value for scrubbing purposes, tho  
cleaning and disinfecting of Sinks, Closets  
and Waste Pipes, destroying the Fifth and  
Disease arising therefrom, makes its systematic  
use one of the greatest boons the house  
keeper has fallen heir to.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet on soap  
making, FREE.

**THE PENN CHEMICAL WORKS,**  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## THE MESSAGE.

The President Discusses Various Topics of the Times.

## A TARIFF REVISION.

The Enforcement of the Chinese  
Exclusion Act.

## OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

### Silver Coinage, Rights of Naturalized Chi zens, Coast Defenses, Killing of Seals, the Terry-Field Affair, Trusts, District Judges' Salaries, Indian Affairs, Pension for Veterans, Protection for Railroad Employees, Reorganization of the Weather Bureau, the World's Fair, Freedom for the Negroes Among the Chief Topics Discussed.

To the Senate and House of Representa  
tives:

There are few transactions in the ad  
ministration of the government that are  
even temporarily held in the confidence of  
those charged with the conduct of the  
public business. Every step taken is  
under the observance of an intelligent  
and watchful people. The state of the  
Union is known from day to day, and  
suggestions as to needed legislation find  
an earlier voice than that which speaks  
in these annual communications of the  
President to Congress.

Good will and cordiality have char  
acterized our relations and correspondence  
with other governments, and the year  
just closed leaves few international ques  
tions of importance remaining unadjusted.

No obstacle is believed to exist that  
can long postpone the consideration and  
adjustment of the still pending questions  
upon satisfactory and honorable terms.

The dealings of this government with  
other states have been and should always  
be marked by frankness and sincerity,  
our purposes and our methods free from  
intrigue. This course has borne rich  
fruit in the past and it is our duty, as a  
nation, to preserve the heritage of good  
reputation which a country of right dealing  
with foreign governments has secured  
to us.

It is a matter of high significance, and  
no less of congratulation, that the first  
year of the second century of our con  
stitutional existence finds, as honored  
guests within our borders, the representa  
tives of all the independent states of  
North and South America met together  
in earnest conference, touching the  
best methods of perpetuating and ex  
panding the relations of mutual interest  
and friendliness existing among them.

That the opportunity thus affording for  
promotion closer international relations  
and the increased prosperity of the  
states represented will be used for the  
mutual good of all, I cannot permit myself  
to doubt. Our people will await  
with interest and confidence the results  
to flow from so auspicious a meeting of  
allied and, in large part, identical interest.

International Conference.

The recommendations of this interna  
tional conference of enlightened states  
men will have the considerate attention of  
congress, and its co-operation in the removal  
of unnecessary barriers to beneficial inter  
course between the nations of America. But while the commercial re  
sults, which it is hoped will follow this  
conference, are worthy of pursuit and of  
the great interest they have excited, it  
is believed that the crowning benefit will  
be found in the better securities which  
may be devised for the maintenance of  
peace among all American nations and  
the settlement of all contentions by  
methods that a Christian civilization can  
approve. While viewing with interest  
our national resources and products, the  
delegates will, I am sure, find a higher  
satisfaction in the evidences of unselfish  
friendship which everywhere attend  
their intercourse with our people.

Another international conference having  
great possibilities for good has lately  
assembled and is now in session in this  
capital. An invitation was extended by  
the government, under the act of congress  
of July 9, 1888, to all maritime nations  
to send delegates to confer touching  
the revision and amendment of the  
rules and regulations governing vessels  
at sea and to adopt a uniform system  
of marine signals. The response to this  
invitation has been very general and very  
cordial. Delegates from twenty-six nations  
are present in the conference, and they have entered upon their useful  
work with great zeal, and with an evident  
appreciation of its importance. So far as  
the agreement to be reached may  
require legislation to give it effect, the  
co-operation of congress is confidently  
relied upon. It is an interesting, if not  
indeed an unprecedented fact, that the  
two international conferences have  
brought together here the accredited  
representatives of thirty-three nations.  
Bolivia, Ecuador and Honduras are now  
represented by resident envoys of the  
Plenipotentiary grade. All the states of  
the American system now maintain diplomatic  
representation at this capital.

In this connection it may be noted that  
all the nations of the western hemi  
sphere, with one exception, send to  
Washington envoys extraordinary and  
ministers plenipotentiary, being the highest  
grade accredited to this government.  
The United States, on the contrary,  
sends envoys of lower grade to  
some of our sister republics. Our repre  
sentative in Paraguay and Uruguay is a

minister resident, while to Bolivia we  
send a minister resident and consul gen  
eral. In view of the importance of our  
relations with the American system our  
diplomatic agents in those countries  
should be of the uniform rank of envoy  
extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.  
Certain missions were so elevated  
by the last congress with happy effect,  
and I recommend the completion of the  
reform thus begun, with the inclusion  
also of Hawaii and Hayti in view of  
their relations to the American system  
of states. I also recommend that timely  
provision be made for extending to  
Hawaii an invitation to be present in the  
international conference now sitting at  
this capital.

### Our Chinese Relations.

Our relations with China have the atten  
tive consideration which their magnitude  
and interest demand. The failure  
of the treaty negotiated under the admin  
istration of my predecessor, for the  
further and more complete restriction of  
Chinese labor immigration, and with it  
the legislation of the last session of  
congress dependent thereon, leave some  
questions open which congress should  
now approach in that wise and just  
spirit which should characterize the re  
lations of two great and friendly powers.  
While our supreme interests demand the  
exclusion of a laboring element which  
experience has shown to be incompatible  
with our social life, all steps to com  
pass this imperative need should be accom  
panied with a recognition of the  
claim of those strangers now lawfully  
among us to humane and just treat  
ment.

### Samoa Affairs.

The present state of affairs in respect  
to the Samoa Islands is encouraging.

The conference which was held in the  
summer of 1887, between the representa  
tives of the United States, Germany and  
Great Britain, have been adjourned be  
cause of the persistent divergence of  
views which was developed in its deliber  
ations. The subsequent course of  
events in the islands gave rise to ques  
tions of a serious character. On February  
4 last, the German minister at this  
capital, in behalf of his government,  
proposed a resumption of the conference in  
Berlin. This proposition was accepted,  
as congress last February was informed.  
Pursuant to the understanding thus  
reached, commissioners were appointed  
by me, by and with the advice and  
consent of the senate, who proceeded to  
Berlin, where the conference was re  
newed. The deliberations extended  
through several weeks, and resulted in  
the conclusion of a treaty, which will be  
submitted to the senate for its approval.

### Questions With Great Britain.

The questions which have arisen during  
the past few years between Great  
Britain and the United States are in  
abeyance or in course of amicable ad  
justment on the part of the government  
of the Dominion of Canada. An effort  
has been apparent during the season just  
ended to administer laws and regulations  
applicable to the fisheries with as little  
friction as was possible, and the temperate representations of this  
government in respect of cases of undue  
hardships or of harsh interpretations  
have been in most cases met with measures  
of transitory relief. It is trusted that  
the attainment of our just rights will  
be secured by the loaning of public funds  
to the banks without interest, upon the  
security of government bonds, I regard  
as an unauthorized and dangerous exped  
ient. It results in a temporary and unnatural  
increase of the banking capital of favored localities, and compels a  
cautious and gradual recall of the deposits  
to avoid injury to the commercial interests.  
It is not to be expected that the  
banks having these deposits will sell  
their bonds to the treasury so long as the  
present highly beneficial arrangement is  
continued. They now practically get  
interest both upon the bonds and their  
proceeds. No further use should be  
made of this method of getting the sur  
plus into circulation, and the deposits  
outstanding should be gradually with  
drawn and applied to the purchase of  
bonds. It is fortunate that such a use  
can be made of the existing surplus and  
for some time to come of any casual sur  
plus that may exist after congress has  
taken the necessary step for a reduction of  
the revenue. Such legislation should be  
promptly, but very considerately, en  
acted.

### Revision of the Tariff.

I recommend a revision of our tariff  
law, both in its administrative features  
and in the schedules. The need of the  
former is generally conceded. An agree  
ment upon the evils and inconveniences to  
be remedied and the best methods for their  
correction will probably not be difficult.  
Uniformity of value at all our ports is es  
sential, and effective measures should be  
taken to secure it. It is especially desirable  
that questions affecting rates and classifi  
cations should be promptly decided.  
The preparation of a new schedule of  
customs duties is a matter of great delicacy,  
because of its direct effect upon the  
business of the country, and of great  
difficulty by reason of the wide divergence  
of opinion as to the objects that may  
properly be promoted by such legislation.  
Some disturbance of business may perhaps  
result from the consideration of this  
subject by congress, but this temporary  
ill-effect will be reduced to the minimum  
by prompt action and by the assurance  
which the country already enjoys that  
any necessary change will be made so  
as not to impair the just and reasonable  
protection of our home industries. The  
tranquility of the law should be main  
tained, and the changes made gradually  
and with care, so as to give time for  
adaptation to the new conditions.

### Spanish American.

The importance of the commerce of  
Cuba and Porto Rico with the United  
States, their nearest and principal  
market, justifies the expectation that the  
existing relations may be beneficially ex  
panded. The impediments resulting  
from varying dues on navigation and  
from the vexatious treatment of our  
vessels, on merely technical grounds of  
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### Spanish American.

The

# THE STORIES OF THE THREE BURGLARS.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

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"I don't think this man suffered for want of education," said my wife; "he used very good language; that was one of the first things that led me to suspect him. It is not likely that sons of boat-builders speak so correctly and express themselves so well."

"Of course I can not alter your opinions," said Aunt Martha, "but the story interested me, and I very much wish to hear what that other man has to say for himself."

"Very well," said I, "you shall hear it, and I must drink my tea and go back to the prisoners."

"And I," said Aunt Martha, "will take some tea to them. They may be bad men, but they must not suffer."

I had been in the library but a few moments when Aunt Martha entered, followed by Alice, who bore a tray containing three large cups of tea and some biscuits.

"Now, then," said Aunt Martha to me, "if you will untie their hands, I will give them some tea."

At these words each burglar turned his eyes on me with a quick glance. I laughed.

"Hardly," said I. "I would not be willing to undertake the task of tying them up again, unless, indeed, they will consent to drink some more of my wine."

"Which we won't do," said the middle burglar, "and that's flat."

"Then they must drink this tea with their hands tied," said Aunt Martha, in a tone of reproachful resignation, and, taking a cup from the tray, she approached the stout man and held it to his lips. At this act of extreme kindness we were all amused, even the burglar's companions smiled, and David said, "I forgot himself as to burst into a laugh, which, however, he quickly checked. The stout burglar, however, saw nothing to laugh at. He drank the tea, and never drew breath until the cup was emptied.

"I forgot," said my aunt, as she removed the cup from his lips, "to ask you whether you took much or little sugar."

"Don't make no difference to me," answered the man. "Tea isn't malt liquor; it's poor stuff any way, and it doesn't matter to me whether it's got sugar in it or not, but it's moistenin', and that's what I want. Now, madam, I'll just lay it to you, if ever I break into a room where you're sleepin' I'll see that you don't come to no harm, even if I'm a bad and holler."

"Thank you," said Aunt Martha, "but I hope you will never again be concerned in that sort of business."

He grinned. "That depends on circumstances," said he.

Aunt Martha now offered the tall man some tea, but he thanked her very respectfully and declined. The young man also said that he did not care for tea, but that if the maid—looking at Alice—would give him a glass of water he would be obliged. This was the first time he had spoken. His voice was low and of a pleasing tone. David's face grew dark, and we could see that he objected to this service from Alice.

"I will give him the water myself," said Aunt Martha. This she did, and I noticed that the man's thirst was very soon satisfied. When David had been refreshed and biscuits refused by the burglars, who could not very well eat them with their hands tied, we all sat down, and the stout man began his story. I give it as he told it, omitting some coarse and rough expressions and a good deal of slang which would be unintelligible to the general reader.

"There's no use," said the burglar, "for me to try and make any of you believe that I'm a pious gentleman under a cloud, for I know I don't look like it, and wouldn't be likely to make out a case."

At this the tall man looked at him very severely.

"I don't mean to say," he continued, "that my friend here tried anything like that. Every word he said was perfectly true, as I could personally testify if I was call'd upon the stand, and what I'm goin' to tell you is likewise solid fact."

"My father was a cracksmen, and a first-rate one, too; he brought me up to the business, beginning when I was very small. I don't remember havin' any mother, so I'll leave her out. My old man was very particular, he liked to see things done right. One day I was with him and we saw a tinner nailing a new leader or tin water-spout to the side of a house."

"Look here, young man," says dad, "you're makin' a pretty poor job of that. You don't put enough nails, and they ain't half drove in. Supposin' there was a fire in that house some night, and the family had to come down by the spout, and you'd all give way and they'd break their necks? What would you think then? And I can tell you what it is, young man, I can appear ag'in you for doing poor work."

The tinner grumbled, but he used more nails and drove 'em tight, and me standin' by an' looking at him. One rainy night not long after this dad took me out with him and we stopped in front of this house. "Now, Bobbie," said he, "I want you to climb into that open second-story window and then slip down-stairs and open the front door for me; the family's at dinner."

"Now am I to get up, dad?" said I.

"Oh, you can go up the spout," says he; "I'll warrant that it will hold you. I've seen to it that it was put on good strong."

"I fixed it, and as far as I can remember, I never went up as far as I can remember."

"And you opened the front door?" asked Aunt Martha.

"Indeed I did, ma'am said the burglar. "You wouldn't catch me makin' no mistakes in that line."

"After awhile I got too heavy to climb spouts and I took to the regular business and did well at it, too."

"Do you mean to say," asked Aunt Martha, "that you willingly and pre-meditatedly became a thief and midnight robber?"

"It's what I am, ma'am," said he, "and I make no bones about it. I'm a real one, double-extra-back-sprunged, up-extended burglar, with all the atmosphere and noise less rattle. That's all, and no mistake. There's all

day. Now, then, ay, he, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you an offer, a fair and square offer. What money I've got I'll divide even with you, each of us takin' a third, and I'll try to make up what I lose out of my next contract. Now, nothin' could be no squarer than that. How much money have you got, Jerry?" says I; "that's the first thing to know." "I've got thirty-one hundred

kind's of businesses in this world, and there's got to be people to work at every one of 'em, and when a fellow takes any particular line his business is to do it well; that's my motto. When I break into a house I make it a point to clean it out first-class and not to carry away no trash neither. Of course I've had my ups and my downs like other people—preachers and doctors and store-keepers. They all have them, and I guess the downs are more amusin' than the ups, at least to outsiders. I've just happened to think of one of them and I'll let you have it.

"There was a man I knew named Jerry Hammond that was a contractor, and sometimes he had pretty big jobs on hand, buildin' or road makin' or somethin' or other. He'd contract to do any thing, would Jerry, no matter whether he'd ever done it before or not. I got to know his times and seasons for collecting money and I laid for him."

"Abominable meanness!" exclaimed my wife.

"It's all business," said the stout man, quite unabashed. "You don't catch a doctor refusin' to practice on a friend, or a lawyer, nuther, and in our line of business it's the same thing. It was about the end of October, nigh four years ago, that I found out that Jerry had a lot of money on hand. He'd been collectin' it from different parties, and had got home too late in the day to put it in the bank, so, says I to myself, this is your time, old fellow, and you'd better make hay while the sun shines. I was little afraid to crack Jerry's house by myself, for he's a strong old fellow, so I got a man named Putty Henderson to go along with me. Putty was a big fellow and very handy with a jimmy, but he was awful contrary minded, and he wouldn't agree to clean out Jerry until I promised to go halves with him. This wasn't fair, for it wasn't his job, and a quarter would have been lots for him."

"But there wasn't no use arguin', and along we went, and about one o'clock we was standin' alongside Jerry's bed, where he was fast asleep. He was a bachelor and lived pretty much by himself. I give him a punch to waken him up, for we'd made up our minds that that was the way to work this job. It wouldn't pay us to go around huntin' for Jerry's money. He was such a sharp old fellow it was six to four we'd never find it. He sat up in bed with a jump like a hopped-toad, and looked first at one and then at the other of us. We both had masks on, and it wasn't puzzlin' to guess what we was there for.

"Jerry Hammond," says I, speakin' rather rough and husky, "we knows you've got a lot o' money in this house and we've come for it. We mean business and there's no use foolin'. You can give it to us quiet and easy, and keep a whole load on your shoulders, or we'll lay you out ready for a wake and help ourselves to the funds; and now you pays your money and you can take your choice how you do it. There's nothin' shabby about us, but we mean business. Don't we, Putty?" "That's so," says Putty.

"Look here," says Jerry, just as cool as if he had been sittin' outside on his own curbstone, "I know you two men and no mistake. You're Tommy Randall and you're Putty Henderson, so you might as well take off them masks. 'Which I am glad to do,' says I, 'for I hate 'em,' and I put mine in my pocket, and Putty took off his."

"Excuse me," said Aunt Martha, interrupting at this point, "but when Mr. Hammond mentioned the name of Tommy Randall to whom did he refer?"

"I can explain that, madam," said the tall burglar, quickly. "This man by his criminal course of life has got himself into a good many scrapes, and is frequently obliged to change his name. Since I accidentally became acquainted with him he has had several aliases, and I think he very often forgets that his real name is James Barlow."

"That's so," said the stout man. "There never was a more correct person than this industrious and unfortunate

on him if it wasn't for my conscience. I was ready to do any common piece of business, but this stealin' away little gals from lovin' mothers was a little too much for me. Well, says he, there ain't no time to be lost, and how much more will satisfy your conscience? When I said a hundred dollars we struck the bargain.

"Well, we cut and dried that business pretty straight. I took a cab and went out to the school, and the gent he got the key of a house that was to let about three miles from the school, and he was to stay there and look at that empty house until I brought him the gal, when he was to pay me and take her away. I'd like to have had more time, so that I could go out and see how the land laid, but there wasn't no more time, and I had to do the best I could. The gent told me they all went a walkin' every afternoon, and that if I laid low that would be the best time to get her, and I must just fetch her along, no matter who holered.

"I didn't know exactly how I was going to manage it, but I took along with me a big bag that was made for the conveyance of an extinct millionaire, but which had never been used, winnin' to beforehand arrangements which had been made with the party's family.

"I left the cab behind a bit of woods, not far from the school, and then I laid low, and pretty soon I seed 'em all comin' out in a double line, with the teacher behind 'em, for a walk. I had a description of the little gal as was wanted, and as they come nearer I made her out easy. She was the only real light-haired one in the lot. I hid behind some bushes in the side of the road, and when they came up and the light-haired little gal was just opposite me I jumped out of the bushes and made a dash after. Whoop! what a row there was in one second! Such a screamin' and screechin' of gals, such a pilin' on top each other, and the teacher on top the whole of 'em, bangin' with her umbrella; they pulled at the gal and they pulled at me, an' they yelled and they howled, and I never was in such a row and hope I never shall be

 "THAT'S NOT MY DAUGHTER!" again, and I grabbed that girl by her frock and I tumbled some over one way and some another, and I got the umbrella over my head, but I didn't mind it, and I clapped that bag over the little gal, and I jerked up her feet and let her slip into it, and then I took her up like a bag of meal and put across the field, with the whole kit and boodle after me. But I guess most of 'em must have tumbled down in hysterics, judgin' from the screachin', and I got up to the cab and away we went. Well, when we got to the house where I was to meet the gent he began straight off to blow at me. "What do you mean?" he yelled, "bringin' my daughter in a bag?" "It's the only way to do it, sir," says I; "they can't holler and they can't kick, and people passin' by don't know what you've got, and so sayin' I untied the strings, put the little bag on her feet and then pulled off the bag, and then I'd be hanged if I ever saw a man so ragin' mad as he was. 'What do you want with that gal?' he cried, 'that's not my daughter. That girl's hair is as black as a coal, and she's a Jew besides.' As soon as I set my eyes on the little vairnint it came over me that I got the thing crooked, and in the scrimmage I let go of the right gal and grabbed another."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TURF NOTES.

Fred Taral will probably ride for the Labold brothers next season.

Eolian has gone lame at Clifton and will probably retire for the winter.

Jere Dunn, whose career in Chicago was most notorious, is now a high-flyer on the Eastern turf.

The performance of Axtell is said to have added at least forty per cent. to the price of Kentucky-bred trotters.

George Muldrow, who trains for W. L. Cassidy, has great faith in the ultimate success of the get of old Blazes.

Robert Bonner is on his way to visit the Palo Alto stock farm in California, and if he sees a record-breaker there the chances are that he will buy it.

It is said Goss' mare, La. 151, is on the verge of breeding; for it has broken enough proprie in her, and better to do almost anything.

Next year the race at Epsom Derby takes a new direction. It will no longer be a two-mile race of fifty sovereigns each, half forfeit. From 1890 it will be of the fixed value of \$15,000, no matter what the number of entries, and the Oaks will be worth \$5,000.

Senator Hearst has a great ranch in Texas, and several of his horses have arrived there, including Kingmaker, brown colt, two years, by Warwick, dam Sister to Jim Douglas; Glen Echo, brown horse, four years, by Glenelg, dam Echoless; Lovelace, brown colt, by Kyle Daly, and the two brood mares Dimitri and Vitalia. These horses will be seen on the track again.

Last year Senator Hearst paid \$40,000 for an untried yearling colt by King Ban, dam Maud Hampton. The Senator hoped to win the Futurity, Junior Championship and other stakes of the season just closed with his \$40,000 colt, but the highest-priced youngster known to America did not win the price of his feed bills.

## NEW YORK FASHIONS.

### THE MILITARY STYLE, SO BECOMING TO YOUNG GIRLS.

At last Some Old Women Will Insist on Adopting It, Though They Cannot Adapt Themselves to It—Three Little Girls and Their Dainty Dressing.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, Nov. 28.—It is true that man wants but little here below in the way of clothes, that same is not true of women, for they want a good deal, and of an infinite variety, so that it comes about that there is not a part of the world, civilized or not, that does not furnish its need for the embellishment of feminine beauty.

It is a very good thing, too, for commerce would receive some rude shocks if there was a law passed excluding everything that was intended for the remotest degree.

 THE MILITARY STYLE. "A GRATEFUL COMFORTING BREAKFAST." EPPS'S COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine process of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps provided an breakfast tablet with a delicately flavoured beverage which may suit us many weary doctor's bills. It is in the position of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up into strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many of them by keeping ourselves well informed, though bad and a properly nourished frame." Civil service size, \$1.50, and \$1.00 in half-pounds, by enclos. labeled thus:

James Eps & Co., Somers Pathic Chemists, London, Eng.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS.

Red Cross Diamond Brand. The only reliable pill for sale. Perfect and sure. Ladies ask Druggist for the Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed (stamped) for particular and "Kept for Ladies" in letter, by mail. Name Paper, Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Philadelphia.

ASTHMA CURED SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMA CURE. Instantly relieves the most violent attack. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure the result. Price 50c. and \$1.00. of druggists or by mail. Trial package free to any address.

OUR LITTLE ONES and the NURSERY. 36 BROMFIELD ST., Boston, Mass.

The most standard and best magazine for children ever published. \$1.50 a year; single copies, 15 cents. Sent on trial for 3 months. Order for copy and Premium List sent on receipt of a two-cent stamp.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Never fails to restore gray Hair to its youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling out. \$1.00 and \$1.50 for bracelets.

MASON & HAMILIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

Costar's a five octave, Nine Stop Action, furnished in a large and handsome case of solid black walnut. Price \$99 each; also sold on the Easy Hire System at \$12.50 per quarter, for ten quarters, when organ becomes property of person hiring.

The Mason & Hamlin "Stringer," invented and patented by Mason & Hamlin in 1882, is used in the Mason & Hamlin pianos exclusively. Remarkable refinement of tone and phenomenal capacity to stand in tune characterize these instruments.

POPULAR STYLES ORGANS AT \$22, \$32.50, \$60, \$78, \$96, and up.

Organs and Pianos sold for Cash, Easy Payments and Rental. Catalogue free.

SALESMEIN WANTED AT CINCINNATI.—A good salesmen wanted to represent the wholesale manufacturers in Cincinnati in the world's largest market. Persons experienced in advertising, etc., for full information, apply to C. D. Worthington & Co., Cincinnati, O.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR MY STORY OF THE WAR BY Mary A. Livermore. Her own Narrative of "FOUR YEARS PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AS MYSTIC" in Hospital Camps and on the Battle-field. No other book has drawn so much notice. Big, Pure, and elegant. Price \$1.00. Send for sample copy.

Get thousand of copies. Get them now. Agents Wanted. Men and Women. Distance no hindrance, for Pay Agents and give Extra Terms. Write for circulars to A. D. Worthington & Co., Newark, Conn.

ANGELS OF THE HOUSEHOLD. I hope mothers will be pleased to see the three little maidens in their pretty and easily made dresses. Household angels they are, though their wings are fortunately invisible. Their little gowns are of plain material in twilled wool, colored flannel and cashmere, with full straight skirts, with the exception of the middle one, which has a full vest front waist, and the front of the skirt is accordeon plaited down to

## VITAL ISSUES.

TO WHAT EXTENT SHALL THE CHURCH BE RECOGNIZED?

The Opinions of the Ministers of Mass. Touching the Bible in the Schools, the Taxation of Church Property, and the Sunday Laws.

Should the churches be taxed? Should the bible be read in the public schools?

Should the existing Sunday laws be repealed?

Recent agitation of these great and grave questions both within and without this city, seems to have made it necessary that there should be an intelligent public comprehension of their full meaning. They involve issues that sooner or later must be met. This INDEPENDENT has undertaken to secure the views of the local clergy and here presents them.

THE REV. S. P. LONG, LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In reply to your several questions I shall answer them as briefly as possible, in their order:

schools. I believe that the time will come when the state will demand of all who would claim her protection that they send their children to the school of the state, so that the rising generation shall receive a patriotic education, as well as be instructed in the arts and sciences, and in that school the bible will quite likely be a text book on morals.

3. So long as churches are regarded as benevolent institutions, conducive to the welfare of society, and not only not receiving aid from the state, but lessening the expense of the state by the elevation of moral public sentiment, and consequent prevention of crime, we do not believe it good policy for the state to levy a tax upon them.

SUPERINTENDENT JONES.

Prof. E. A. Jones, superintendent of schools, was seen this morning, and stated that while there was no regulation governing the bible in the schools, adopted by the board of education, passages were read in the different buildings every morning, but that comment was not indulged in; if it should be forbidden, the bible was read for its value as a code of moral ethics, and he believed that it served a useful purpose. Pupils could be reached by judicious selections, on whom ordinary advice would be wasted.

THE REV. E. L. KEMP, ST. TIMOTHY'S P. E. CHURCH.

My opinion as to the taxation of church property is perhaps different from most ministers. I see no reason why it should not be taxed like any other property, and think that it ought.

I approve of the reading of the bible in the schools, but without any comment whatever.

The observance of one day of rest is for the good of society, and I believe it is such laws as will assist in making it a day of rest, not as aids of the church, but for the good of the community.

REV. R. A. CHAPMAN, FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

1. All church property, except houses given to the use of the public for worship, should be taxed.

2. Hardly prepared to give an answer to the second question. Do not suppose that the reading of the bible in the public schools has any great amount of religious influence upon the pupils. Better keep it there perhaps.

3. I would repeat no good law.

THE REV. C. C. SMITH, CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Am I in favor of the taxation of church property? Yes.

1. I do not believe it just to the taxpayer that any property should be exempt from taxation.

2. It endangers the peace of the country to allow any organization, civil or ecclesiastical, to accumulate large amounts of untaxed property.

3. If the church is worthy to exist its members will be willing to pay its taxes. A church which cannot pay its taxes either has more prop-ty than it should have, or else has not the spirit of Christ, who taught "render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's," nor has it common justice. The church need not go a begging.

4. In favor of excluding the Bible from the public schools? Yes!

1. For the reason that the public schools are maintained by, and are for all classes, and no part should be forced to bear that which is offensive. The same reasoning which would exclude denominationalism from the public schools, should exclude the bible.

2. I do not believe Christianity is strengthened thereby.

3. I am not in favor of giving the Catholic church any pretext even for asking for a part of the public school fund, for parochial schools. I am also very heartily in favor of excluding infidelity from our public schools.

How about Sabbath legislation?

I am not in favor of trying to make people religious by law. I am in favor of that kind of legislation which will best protect all classes in their rights, which will secure the worshipper from interruption, and the non-worshiper in his liberties, so these liberties does not interfere with others' rights. If the church asks protection and quiet from the state it is enough. It should not ask that worshippers be made such by law.

REV. O. W. SCHETTLER, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

1. It is injustice for non-Christians to pay taxes indirectly for churches, etc.

as they have the benefit to live under the Christian influence, shadow and protection of the Christian churches, to enjoy their life.

2. The question as to the bible in the schools must be considered very accurately before answering.

3. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." This is the commandment of our Lord and Creator to all nations. Our duty is to obey.

AN EXPLANATION.

THE INDEPENDENT waited upon the Revs. James Kuhn, J. T. Cahill and N. P. Bailey, but was unable to secure their views, in the cases of the first two because of a pressure of other duties, and in the latter because he could not be seen. Their opinions will probably be made known at some later time.

## FOR BREACH OF PROMISE:

A Carroll County Jury Decides Against Dr. Gardner.

CARROLLTON, Nov. 28.—The trial of Miss Maud Saunders vs. D. S. Gardner, came up in the Carroll common pleas court Tuesday last. The petition of the plaintiff alleged that she and the defendant were engaged to be married, the time being set for October 30, 1888; that a short time prior to that date he wrote asking postponement until Christmas, and that when the date arrived he refused to fulfill the contract. She asked \$10,000 to heal her wounded affections.

The defendant's petition made a general denial, but he was not represented at the trial. The plaintiff's father and mother swore positively to the engagement, and S. P. Fisher testified that Gardner had invited him and his wife to the wedding. A large number of letters from the defendant were read, which abounded in such expressions as "my darling little wife," &c. The plaintiff was but seventeen years of age when the marriage contract was made, but she had the consent of her parents. The jury was out but a few moments, allowing her a judgment for \$3,500. Gardner visited the plaintiff after he had refused to carry out the marital contract, and on one of these visits service of summons was made, allowing the trial to be held in this county.

## BOSTON SCORCHED.

Several Big Blocks in the Business Centre Destroyed.

## BURNED SIX HOURS

And the District Extends Over Two Acres of Ground.

LOSS OF ABOUT \$1,000,000.

Flames Discovered in the Brown Building Over the Elevator Shaft.

## THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The first general fire alarm sent out in Boston since the big fire was rung in yesterday morning for a fire which started in the building occupied by Brown, Durrell & Co., on Bedford street, and which proved to be in a twinkling more than the first, second and third documents could readily handle. The first alarm was sounded at 8:15 and the building in which the fire started, always thought to be fire-proof, burned like a tinder box and the flames rose hundreds of feet into the air. A second alarm was rung in at 8:30 and when the apparatus responded to this, more was needed. A little after 8 o'clock a third alarm was sent out, and half an hour there was issued a general alarm, which brought apparatus down from Cambridge, Somerville and Chelsea. From the building of Brown, Durrell & Co., where the fire caught, it spread across the street and back through the burning building into Chauncey street. In a few minutes it had extended along Chauncey street.

The left hand side entering into the building next to it on the south occupied by Clark, Keen & C., and in less than ten minutes was forcing its way through the next mammoth stone building, occupied by Williams & Co., on the next corner south. From the other side it took hold almost at once upon the buildings on Rowe place at the lower end, and what favored the propagation of the whole south cove and the whole district was doomed. On the east side of Chauncey street, the buildings, all of them mammoth structures, were occupied as wholesale houses in the dry goods and fancy goods trade, and every endeavor was made to keep them from igniting.

Engines Smashed.

At the intersection of Rowe place with the great building of Claffin, Larabee & Co., a number of engines were massed holding fire gallantly in check until the big stone building of S. Williams & Co., on Chauncey street and Rowe place ignited, when finding a fierce conflagration in their rear they had to hurry up Rowe place to save, if possible, the long granite block on the west side of Chauncey street. This effort was futile, and the fire stole across. Just before this, while a small army of firemen were striving to save Chauncey street, the hot air generated by the fire racing in the rear blew out the entire glass front of No. 7 Chauncey street, occupied by Wright Bros., dealers in skins and furs. Firemen were in the building with a line of hose and were literally blown out into the street. One of them named Manning was cut and torn in a frightful manner. His eyes were forced out of his head. At 10:40 a.m. the massive Wellington building at Chauncey and Bedford streets caught the burning was occupied by Pierce & Co., Lawrence & Co. and a dry goods commission firm. The building was flooded with water. In this struggle was looted the big lace concern of Spangler, Fries & Co., William Morgan & Co., woolens; George F. Sears, co. d. Alteimus & Co. and several other large firms, while on the Avon Place corner was located the Mount Vernon National bank. Farley, Harvey & Co., gentleman's furnishing establishment, on Chauncey street, was in flames shortly before 10 o'clock. At 11:30 the fire was well in hand and confined wholly to the block on the corner of Chauncey and Bedford streets and that opposite to the westward, occupied by Morse, Larabee & Co., George P. Frost & Co. and Farley, Harvey & Co.

Loss, \$10,000.

The loss by to-day's fire is estimated to-night at \$10,000,000. The fire raged for six hours, and the burned district extends over two acres of ground, which was covered with structures of the best class. The fire was first seen bursting from the top of the Brown building, at Bedford and Kingston streets. It was over the elevator shaft, and probably originated in the shaft. The blaze was discovered by a letter-carrier who noticed a policeman. The officer turned in the alarm at the same box from which the great fire of 1872 was sounded. The latter fire started at Kingston and Summer streets.

Geography of the Fire.

The geography of the fire is as follows: Starting in the six-story granite building owned by Jordan, Marsh & Co., and occupied by Brown, Durrell & Co., dry goods dealers, at Bedford and Kingston streets, it spread to the Shoe and Leather Exchange building, another large granite structure adjoining on Bedford street; thence across Bedford street to the opposite corner; thence across Kingston street and along Bedford to Chauncey street, where it was stopped in the store of Farley, Harvey & Co., the upper stories of which were burned. Three stores along Chauncey street toward Summer were burned. On the south side of Bedford street the flames jumped across Kingston street from Brown, Durrell & Co.'s to a big sandstone building owned by F. L. Ames and occupied by Taylor Bros., and this was consumed. The great granite building known as the Neving block, at the corner of Chauncey street, was the next victim for the flames, and the entire block clear around Rowe place to Kingston street was consumed. Crossing Chauncey street the fire soon had a good hold on all the stores which are enclosed in Exeter place, a small street running from Harrison avenue to Chauncey street. Here the firemen got control. At Rowe place the fire was partially checked from going toward Essex street, but quickly moved toward the opposite side to the immense Allen and Larabee buildings occupying the squares between Bedford street and Harrison avenue.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. 25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by Morganthaler & Hester.

sion and Exeter place, at which point their further progress was checked.

Firms Burned Out.

The following named firms are burned out:

Nos. 60 and 71 Bedford street—Brown, Durrell & Co.; Woosocket Rubber company; Jordan Marsh & Co.'s store rooms. No. 90 Bedford street—Lamson & Hubbard, batters.

No. 85 Bedford street—Taylor Bros., wholesale clothiers.

No. 57 Bedford street—Walker & Stetson, collars and shirts; George T. Quinn, shirts.

Cornes of Bedford and Chauncey street—Smith, Hogg & Gardner, cotton goods, agents for the Tremont and Suffolk mills; Lamson & Co.; Sawyer Manufacturing company.

No. 76 Bedford street—Joseph D. Ellis, collars and cuffs; Myer & Rosenthal, underwear.

No. 72 Chauncey street—Sam. Orn. Hamm & Co., carpets and oil cloths; Cluet, Conn. & Co., collars and shirts; William Keith, jewelry.

No. 78 Bedford street—S. Lucher, wholesale clothing.

No. 82 Bedford street—Ewing Bros., notions.

No. 82 Bedford street—S. Williams, cotton and woolen goods; Bridgman & Co., wooden goods; W. S. Strong & Co., woolens; Silver Lake company; H. F. Alfier and R. J. Ford, commission merchants; Arnold Constable & Co., of New York; G. P. Gross, agent; Rothschild Bros.; Thomas Bell & Co., of Belfast, Me.; J. E. Worth, agent.

No. 1 Rowe place—A. S. Morrison & Bro., jerseys and yarn; Walker, Stetson & Sawyer, cotton goods.

"It is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day," said the late Dr. J. H. Holland in Scribner's Magazine, "are more successful than many physicians, and most of them were discovered or used in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd person, knowing their virtue and foreseeing their popularity, secures and advertises them, in the opinion of the bizet, all virtue went out of them." Failure of eyesight, fickle appetite, headache, extreme wakefulness, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, gradual failure of strength, and dropsical swelling—these are symptoms of kidney disease. If you neglect the symptoms you will eventually have Bright's disease. Warner's Safe Cure is the only specific which has ever been discovered for this disease. The late Dr. Dio Lewis, over his own signature said: "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I would use Warner's Safe Cure."

## Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens that for years we have been selling Dr. King's Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklin's Arnica Salve, and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell so well, or have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

R. A. Gunn, M. D., dean and professor of surgery of the United States Medical College; editor of "Medical Tribune;" author of "Gunn's New Improved Handbook of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine," in referring to the use of Warner's Safe Cure in a case of Bright's disease, said, over his own signature: "I was greatly surprised to observe a decided improvement within a month. Within four months no tube casts could be found, and only a trace of albumen; and, as he expressed it, felt perfectly well. After this demonstration of its power, I prescribed it in full doses in both acute and chronic Bright's disease, with the most satisfactory results."

## A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertiser druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case when used for any affection on such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon.

Trial bottles free at Baltzly's. 1

FOR RENT.  
One double frame dwelling house situated on South East Street. Possession given at once.

FOR SALE.

One frame dwelling, five rooms, good cellar.

One frame dwelling, 7 rooms, good cellar.

One vacant lot. All cheap.

AL. A.

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Fire Hats, Fire Neckwear,

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Fine Hats to see sick, etc.,

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Fine Waists, Star brand,

Fine Post Cars, Fine Sedan Cars

GIVE US A CALL.

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100 Washington Street, Boston.

At Cleveland with first trains for the East and West. Also with the Cleveland and Detroit Line, Sterling, Ft. Wayne, Chicago, and all points West.

At Elkhorn with the S. S. Ballou, and all points West and North.

At Cincinnati with C. C. & L. Ry. for the Ohio River, Indianapolis, and all points South.

At St. Louis with the St. Louis and San Joaquin Ry. for the Mississippi River.

At Toledo with the Toledo and Western Ry. for all points East.

At Canal Dover with the A. & M. Ry. for Cambridge, Marietta, and all points East.

At Cheshireville with P. L. & S. Ry. for New Haven, New Haven, and all points West.

At Akron with the St. Louis and Northern Ry. for all points East.

At Bridgeport with C. & P. Ry. for all points West.

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The independent's Telephone No. is 48.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1889.

DRESBACH ON THE SENATORSHIP.  
He Pronounces for Ex-Lieutenant Governor Warwick.

A straight effort was made yesterday to ascertain the choice of the Rev. Dresbach, member-elect of the legislature, on his choice for senator, but he gracefully, yet peremptorily, declined to be interviewed on the question. Knowing the weight, however, that his preference would have in solving the matter, the reporter was not dismayed, nor did he give up hope of securing the position of the embryo law maker. To-day the gentleman, in the presence of several witnesses, unqualifiedly declared that he was in favor of the Hon. John G. Warwick. The expression was voluntary, and was addressed to Mr. Warwick, who was one of the listening party. The number of ballots he would stick to his choice was not stated, and as his declaration to an Enquirer reporter at Columbus was that he would support whoever his constituents wanted, and he has discovered that Mr. Warwick is their choice, his vote in caucus may now be watched with interest by those who elected him.

## A GREAT CONSOLIDATION SCHEME

## To Get all the Miners into One Large Grand Organization.

A convention of miners was held at Mansfield, near Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, and resolutions adopted favorable to local organization. Master Workman Rae and Secretary Patrick McBryde, of the N. P. U., were present. Resolutions were also adopted calling on the officers of national organizations to co-operate for the general welfare.

During the absence of the Committee on Credentials J. B. Rae said he was prepared to go as far as any man to solidify the miners into one organization. He was sharply answered by Secretary McBryde, who said that the N. P. U. stood ready to meet them for that purpose at any time. This led to a very interesting conversation, in which both officials agreed that there should be only one national fund. The delegates present said that Secretary McBryde will go to Massillon to lay matters before President John McBride and that it was likely that Messrs. Rae and Watchorn will attend the Interstate convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 18th of December, when an arrangement will likely be arrived at.

Secretary McBryde was seen regarding the above, but would neither deny nor affirm it.

During a discussion between Secretaries McBryde and Watchorn, at the home hotel, Mr. Watchorn intimated his willingness to meet with officials of other miners' organizations for the purpose of forming a united organization. If such a union was consummated it would include nearly 95,000 miners and mine laborers in the United States and would be the first general organization ever formed.

The foregoing is in substance an article that appeared in the Pittsburgh Times of yesterday. Mr. McBryde arrived in Massillon this morning and has been in conference with President John McBride of this city.

Both of these gentlemen were seen by THE INDEPENDENT, and all that can be learned is that an invitation will be extended to the officials of N. A. 185, to meet the Indianapolis convention, there to discuss ways and means of bringing about a united organization.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION

## CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN REQUIRED TO ATTEND SCHOOL.

## A Very Important Ohio Law, Whose Operations Will Begin on January 1, 1890.

As the first of the new year is nearly at hand when an important law passed by the last legislature will go into effect, it is well to give the text of the measure, so that all may thoroughly understand its provisions:

Kate Field, the great brainy woman who is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is to have a national independent review—"Kate Field's Washington." In a prospectus to the press she says:

I believe in Washington as the hub of a great nation.

I believe that the capital of a republic of 60,000,000 of human beings is the locality for a review knowing no sectional prejudices and loving truth better than party.

I believe that "men and women are eternally equal and eternally different;" hence I believe there is a fair field in Washington for a national weekly edited by a woman.

I believe in home industries; in a reduced tariff; in civil-service reform; in extending our commerce; in American shipping; in strengthening our army and navy; in temperance which does not mean enforcing total abstinence upon one's neighbor, in personal liberty.

The price of steel rails in this country has advanced about nine dollars a ton within the last three months. In England the price within the last six months has advanced nearly double the former price. In both cases the reasons have been almost identical—the general prosperity; although in England more than in the United States the advance has been owing to activity in railroad building. That such an activity will spring up in this country it is not doubted. The policy of this country has enabled our iron interests to participate in this extraordinary state of things, otherwise we would be at the mercy of English manufacturers, as we have been in former times when the prices have advanced. Protection and home competition is the thing for American interests.—Pittsburg Times.

## THE HORTICULTURISTS.

## THE DECEMBER MEETING EXCEPTIONALLY INTERESTING,

## Involving the Election of Officers, Valuable Reports, Interesting Discussions, Entertaining Recitations, and Elaborate Hospitality.

The last taste is always the sweetest, and this seems to be a truism that applies to the meetings of the Horticultural Society as well. With such vast experience among lavish hosts it would be dangerous perhaps to institute comparisons, but all agreed that the December meeting, held on Wednesday at the commodious residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clement Russell, East Tremont street, Massillon, was thoroughly delightful in every way, and Mrs. Russell, ably seconded by her husband, proved to be my Lady Bountiful, who not only entertained her many guests at dinner, but insisted that those who lived in the east end, and had, therefore, to remain in town until late at night, should also take tea and spend the evening. It is needless to say that there was gratefulunction in the passage of the resolution of appreciation, and that the recollections of the day will long be green.

President Rockhill called the meeting to order at 11, and regular business was despatched rapidly, in order to give time for the special work. Mr. Rockhill spoke of having followed Mr. Niese's suggestion of the month before, of putting some hard Vicar of Wakefield pearls in his cellar, bringing them forth some two weeks later mellow and delicious. Mr. Berlin advised going slow before adopting the Vicar of Wakefield, as success with it was by no means regular.

The secretary read a letter from John Mock of Louisville, a former very useful member, who desired to thank the society for reports, regretting also that his illness, nervous prostration, had prevented his attending the meetings for a year.

Mr. Roth moved that a committee be named to present candidates for offices to be filled.

The chair named Lewis Essig, of Canton; B. T. Berlin and Miss Slusher, of Louisville; James Bayless, of Massillon; and W. D. Oberlin, of Tuscarawas township.

Mr. Bitzer announced a meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Columbus, beginning Wednesday, December 11, and lasting three days. Mr. Bitzer expressed regret that only two members of the Stark county society belonged to the state organization, and was especially sorry that the doings of the Stark county society did not appear in the state report. As this was simply because local reports had not been forwarded, he moved that the monthly reports of the Stark county society, and a special annual report to be prepared by the secretary, be sent to the state secretary. Carried.

Mr. Bitzer next moved that two delegates be named to represent the Stark county society in the state society. Carried.

Mr. Bitzer stated that cash premiums were offered by the state society for the best market variety of apples, and varieties of dessert. He agreed to take with him for exhibit such specimens as should be entrusted to his care, if left in the agricultural rooms at the court house, by next Tuesday. It is greatly hoped that Stark county so abundantly deserving of honorable mention, will furnish material for an exhibit which will win the laurels it should have.

The executive committee reported places for the meetings of 1890, which, unless again revised after this publication, will be as follows: January—Louisville; February—residence of John McGregor, Canton; March—blank; April—at the Sheriff's residence, Canton; May—residence of J. S. Coxey, near Massillon; June—fair grounds; July—no meeting; August—Crystal Springs; September—residence of Mr. Pennoch near Marlboro; October—no meeting; November—residence of Mrs. Williamson, near North Lawrence; December—residence of Lewis Essig near Canton. Mr. Shaub suggested a March meeting at Massillon.

Sheriff-elect Krider was named a committee of one to bring in new members who would long ago have joined had they any idea of the pleasure and profit of the one dollar investment.

Mr. Bayless, on behalf of the executive committee, stated that difficulty had been encountered in settling the matter of printing for the coming year, owing to the irregularity of the bids. He desired a special committee to deal with this subject. He also said that the holding of ten meetings per year, when the constitution specified twelve, was an evasion of a duty and he gave notice that he would move an amendment to the constitution, limiting the number of yearly meetings to ten, at the next session.

Mr. McGregor moved that the matter of settling the printing contract be referred back to the executive committee with power to act. Carried.

Dinner, and a splendid one too, interrupted the proceedings until 2 p.m.

## NOMENCLATURE.

Your committee on nomenclature find the following apples on the table: one by C. K. Smith we would call Hubbardson's none such; two by B. T. Berlin, we would call Sheehan, the other we cannot name. Two by D. M. Slusher, one we would call Tulpehocken, the other one cannot name. One by Henry Beatty we think an off-apple: a very good apple All very nice.

M. BITZER,  
B. T. BERLIN.

## FLOWERS.

Mrs. C. W. Faust exhibits a large and very beautiful bouquet of many varieties of geraniums, carnations, fuchsias, ageratum, roses, lantana, heliotrope, begonia, marigolds, mountain daisy, hardy chrysanthemum, and paty-pat ivy. Mrs. Egger displays four varieties of chrysanthemums, wandering Jew, skeleton and fern geraniums.

ALLIE SAYLER,  
ADA SLUSHER,  
KATE McDOWELL.

## APPLES.

Our hostess has a fine display of apples of several different varieties, among which are some very fine Ponshkeersie russets; D. M. Slusher has Hyde's Keeper, Wells, Baldwin, Rambo, Fallawlder, Russell and Famous; S. H. Rockhill has King and Bellflower; B. T. Berlin has

Hyde's Keeper, Hubbardson, Pewaukee, Wagner, Wm. F. Slusher has Orange Sweet, Baldwin, Baltimore, Peck's Pleasant, Ohio Nonpareil, Fallawlder, Seek-no-further, Belmont, Rhode Island Greening, and Grape; Henry Beatty has King, fine specimen; S. and C. A. Krider have Grimes' Golden, Ohio Pippin, Rome Beauty, Baldwin, Baltimore, Ben Davis, Fallawlder, and Ohio Nonpareil. All the specimens are in a fine state of preservation, especially some specimens of Ohio Nonpareil and Orange Sweet, which are in a fine state of preservation for the season.

W. D. OBERLIN,  
C. A. KRIDER,  
HENRY BEATTY.

## VEGETABLES.

Your committee on vegetables finds on exhibition by William Kitzmiller one Minkel Weartzel, just ordinary size. He said he raised between six and seven tons from a quarter of an acre. He considers them a very profitable feed for stock and milk cows. One sample of lettuce by C. W. Faust; good sample for the season.

W. WISE,  
H. R. ROHRER.

## THE ELECTION.

The harmonious election of officers occupied considerable time, Vice President Essig meanwhile occupying the chair, Mr. Rockhill having left it to escape being re-elected, and failing by a large majority. Mr. Krider moved that the official report of the election be limited to a statement of the result, and in accordance therewith only the names are given, as follows:

President, S. H. Rockhill; vice president, Mrs. C. Russell, secretary, Mrs. S. O. Eggert; treasurer, Henry Beatty; executive committee, M. Bitzer, J. N. Shaub, B. T. Berlin.

## QUESTION DRAWER.

Q. Will it pay to use a sub soil plow on ground where you wish to plant berries?

Mr. Wise said that if it was a stiff subsoil the use of a plow would be a good thing, but in loose soil unnecessary. Mr. Faust endorsed sub-soil plowing.

Mr. Faust gave the Canada thistle a thorough overhauling, and with reason, for he had seen too many about the county. Mr. McGregor inquired if there was not a statute prohibiting farmers from allowing them to go to seed. Mr. Rockhill said that there was, and that those who knew of cases should report them to the committee on noxious weeds, whose members were empowered a year ago to prosecute. Mr. Russell gave his observations in New England and elsewhere, and spoke in most vigorous terms of the necessity for keeping the weed down. Farmers should report cases at once. Mr. Lawrence announced successful eradication by cutting down the stalks, and using salt liberally. Mr. Faust looked upon sparrows and salal birds as largely responsible for the distribution of the seed.

Miss Florence Erwin, of Canton, one of the most gifted orators in this part of Ohio, entertained the society with a recitation that had both humor and pathos. Her reading gave a great deal of evident pleasure to all.

## PRESIDENT ROCKHILL'S ADDRESS.

President Rockhill when he prepared his essay, thought it was to be a valedictory, but it answered the purpose for a salutary, and is full of sense, "horse sense," if the expression is allowable, and here it is:

I did not at the beginning of my administration deliver an address thanking the members for the honor they had conferred upon me, because at that time I did not feel very thankful, but now that the year is drawing to a close, I may indulge in a spirit of thankfulness for the kindness and helpfulness of all the members in carrying on the work of the organization. In retiring from the honorable position to which your ballots called me, permit me to make a few suggestions which I hope may awaken some new thought among our members, and prompt to renewed action.

"That boy is too smart for a farmer, he ought to learn some profession," is a saying which, in one form of expression or another has done incalculable mischief to the farm industry, and has not been productive of any corresponding good to anybody else, for if the farm ceases to yield her increase, the days of other industries will soon be numbered. The thought embodied in the saying is false and misleading in all its bearings. It deserves, and will receive the condemnation of every intelligent farmer in Stark county, for if there is one occupation which, in its successful operations, requires a knowledge of all the others, it is the farmer's. If there be any occupation which, more than another, requires the exercise of every faculty of mind and body, that occupation is the farmer's. While he himself could not harness or hitch the team to one of these implements much less handle them afterwards, and the chances are that he, like thousands of others, would fail if he would try to learn.

The graduate of West Point may know much about war and how to manage an army of men, but let him don his war paint and go to the barn of our ginal hostess and attempt to milk one of her beautiful Jersey cows, and unless he has had re-drill in milking cows than he has had in leading armies, he will not be like the colored troops who, it is said, "went into the fight 100,000 strong and came out stronger than they went in," but he will be utterly routed and demoralized.

Did any of your professional men or women ever try to teach a calf to drink milk from a bucket? It is both a science and an art. You have doubtless all heard the story of the preacher who warned the farmer's daughter; but my essay would be incomplete without the illustration it affords, and so I reproduce it. The sensible little wife thought that home would not be much of a home without a cow, a pig and some chickens, and as they brought from her farm home a fine young cow, with a calf three days old, which they determined to raise. On Sunday morning they had put on their best clothes and were just starting to church where our hero expected to electrify his audience with the grandest sermon he had ever prepared, when it occurred to him that he had not fed the calf. Leaving his wife to wait for him at the gate, he hastened to the barn with the bucket of milk, which the wife had placed just outside the kitchen door. He knew the mild eyed bovine nugget was hungry, and felt a thrill of satisfaction in his soul as he thought, "I'll feed this calf with temporal food, and then away, like the good shepherd, to feed my flock on the word of eternal life." He held the bucket before the calf, but it would not look at it, but seemed to be rather greedy to touch the hem of his Sunday clothes. He gave it his fingers and lead its mouth gently into its head, and bore it down into the milk—calves as well as preachers are sometimes inspired—this calf, which is really the first hero of this tale, now took one deep inspiration, filling his nostrils with laetitia fluid. Frightened and surprised, he jerked his head from the bucket, and with one yell "snort" he sent the main body of his inspiration in a sort of a "pentecostal shower" over the best suit of clothes of hero number two.

Hero number two now having received the necessary inspiration, seized the other calf by the ear and delivered the following peroration: "If it wasn't for the love of the Lord Jesus Christ which I have in my heart I'd ram your

head through the bottom of the bucket."

Just then the calf with tremendous effort succeeded in upsetting the bucket,

and all the milk except what the minister's shoes had was wasted on the ground.

Now I do not pretend to say that the minister was not competent to preach a magnificent sermon, but it does appear

and no disrespect for these honorable professions either. The slain ring-boned, heavy horses, horses blind of an eye, and maimed and halt, bear witness that the raising, caring for and management of the horse in a trade not yet well learned by the farmers, and beyond the possibilities of the professional man. But the farmer must deal with the horse, bridle or no bridle, and I am constrained to believe that very often in the treatment of this magnificent animal it is given with too little judgment, and a lamentable want of good "horse sense."

Learn how, and then be good to your horse. A mediocre may keep a store, or a set of books, but it takes brains, humanity and good wholesome food to keep a horse. The carpenter may succeed if he has a "mechanical eye," but for the sake of convenience and economy, all the genius that the carpenter needs the farmer ought to have, and is the lesser if he has not. Oftentimes the farmer expends, in time and money, twice as much as some trifling repairs ought to cost, because he is not mechanic enough to do it himself.

The farmer ought to know as much law as the average lawyer; if he does not he will learn the most important feature of the legal profession when he comes to pay the fee for legal advice, that common sense ought to have given him with out a cent to pay.

The farmer ought to know as much about the laws of health, rest and recreation as the doctor. He ought to know how to provide against the deadly mimosa that rises from stagnant pools of water which lie contiguous to his dwelling. If he does not, and sickness sets in and he must send five miles for the doctor, the patient, if he does not die before the doctor arrives, is pretty sure to die soon after. To make the farmer's family anything like safe, the farmer's wife and daughters ought to be encyclopedias of hygiene and surgery. This, of course, requires brains, not absolutely necessary in many of the professions and clerkships.

Last summer I saw a man planting an apple orchard in a marshy piece of ground, thinking, I suppose, that it would be protected by the hills on either side. I have no doubt that the "smart" boys of that family, if there were any, have learned some profession, and may be doing well. This man might have made a merchant or doctor or real estate agent, but life is too short for him to become a farmer; for at upward of fifty years he has not learned how or where or when to plant an orchard, and it will take him twenty years to find out that his orchard in the swamp will not thrive well, and then his three score years and ten will have been accomplished, and it will be too late for him to profit by his experience. As he is not a member of the Stark County Horticultural Society, he cannot get the benefits of the experience of others.

What to plant, where to plant and how to plant are things covering a vast field of knowledge, which the farmer must know or be forever at a disadvantage in what he has for use or for market. To handle the cultivator, the plow, the harrow, the mowing machine, the binder, with perhaps a

# THE INDEPENDENT.

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS

**Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.**

The next K. of P. dance will be given New Years eve.

Our 50c velvet slippers surprise everybody. J. D. Frank & Co.

The report of the Horticultural Society will be found on the last page.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. Luckner, of South Erie street, last night.

The parochial school connected with St. John's church opened its doors Monday.

An "original invalid" pension has been granted Zach Lee, of Massillon. The man is dead.

A telegram received on Thursday announced the safe arrival of the Wartner family at Santa Rosa, Cal.

The Massillon Equal Rights Association will hold its regular meeting Friday, at 2:30 p. m., at the G. A. R. hall.

The advance agent of Gorman's minstrels is in the city arranging for their appearance one week from to-day.

The death of Squire Rogers creates a vacancy which will not likely be supplied until the next spring election.

William Crooks has so far regained strength as to make his removal, to-day, from the residence of his sister to his own home possible.

The bondsmen of John T. Roller, the defaulting city clerk of Youngstown, decline to settle the shortage of \$2,226.00, and will stand a suit.

Mess, Snyder & Co., learned Saturday that they have won the patent right suit brought against the Cleveland Co-operative Stove Company.

Deputy Sheriff Owens was in the city yesterday serving papers, and also had a property belonging to John C. Corey, on Canal street, appraised.

The ladies of the Christian church will hold their annual bazaar next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, December 10 and 11, at the People's hall.

The Tippecanoe stone quarry will be sold at public outcry, by the trustee on the ground, on December 18. The property has been appraised at \$14,000.

The Navarre Independent reports the case of a man named Rife, at Bolivar, who, while drunk, ate a piece of soap, believing it to be cheese. He died next day.

Joseph Scott, who left Massillon at the age of 25, died at Markle, Ind., at the age of 65. Mr. Markle left here forty years ago, and was a brother of the Rev. W. O. Siffert's mother.

George Giltz was locked up over night on charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was released Saturday morning on his own recognizance and will have a hearing this evening.

The members of the C. Y. M. A. went entertained. Dr. Williamson, Gust Paul, Frank Clementz and Chas. Gable did a little speech-making, and a number of Cantonians did likewise.

Mr. Frank Hoover, of Minneapolis, one who was injured in the terrible Tribune building fire, has wired his brothers here that his burns about the neck are not of a serious character.

Samuel Higerd, aged about 70 years, who resided on the Richville road near the city limits, died from a stroke of apoplexy Saturday morning. He leaves a widow and grown son by his first wife.

Arrangements have been definitely made with Prof. Stickles, of Akron, to give instructions in dancing, and he will be here one week from Wednesday evening. He can accommodate about thirty couples.

Daniel H. Stoehr has resigned the presidency of the Canton Baking Powder Company, on account of his increasing home duties and has sold his interest in that moving concern to Joseph Berger of Canton.

The Water Company's expert engineer is very busy examining every inch of ground hereabouts, and believes that when he gets done he will be able to make such recommendations as will vastly improve the service.

The supper given last night by the Daughters of Veterans was made especially entertaining by the quaint old-fashioned costumes worn by the members of the order, who conducted the enterprise.

Jake Huwig, driver of Rieheimer's delivery wagon, undertook to catch a colt belonging to Mart. Nist, on Front street, Thursday, and received a kick from the animal in the forehead. The injury is not a serious one, but the young man will be disfigured.

On August 25, 1884, while Tobias Schott was bookkeeper for P. Sailer, he mailed a letter to Castle Garden, N. Y. Mr. Sailer's name being printed on the envelope and a request that it be returned in thirty days if not called for. It came back to day.

The long considered plan of the employees of Russell & Co.'s works of organizing a mutual insurance society, which was brought to notice in this paper months ago, is likely now to be soon carried out. One meeting for the purpose has already been held, which over 300 of the men attended. The society is to take the place of the relief papers frequently passed among them. Full particulars will be given in this paper as they develop.

Cards have been received in this city for the marriage of Mr. William H. Bucher to Miss Carrie West, at Kingston, New Mexico, December 17. Until recent years Mr. Bucher was one of the young society men of Canton.

Frank Cross, a W & L E. brakeman, has gone to his home in Washington, Pa., to recover from the effects of a bad squeeze given Saturday night to his left hand, between two cars. The thumb had to be amputated in consequence.

"Dr." Clark, alias Chas. F. Hushmann, alias Geo. Mertz, was arraigned before Justice Frantz to answer to the charge of obtaining money from R. A. Penn under false pretenses, and was sent to the county jail in default of \$300 bail.

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"The Work of Four Years."

The Rev. Edward L. Kemp, at St. Timothy's church, Sunday morning, prefaced an appropriate sermon, by a brief statement of the work accomplished in the four years of his pastorate. He has baptized 126 persons, confirmed 85, married 28 couples, and officiated at 46 funerals. When he became rector of the church there were 93 communicants, to whom he has added 114. By deaths, removals and other causes, the congregation has lost 42 leaving the number of communicants at the present time, 165. The offerings of the church amount to \$1,530.26. Mr. Kemp said nothing about the non-denominational industrial school which he founded and pushed to a successful conclusion, or a number of other enterprises to which he has given a helping hand. If the coming four years result in the accomplishment of as many objects as the past, there will be cause for rejoicing on all sides.

**A Practical Joke Results Fatally.**

Akron, Dec. 2.—Michael Lee, a well known young workingman, died to-night after three weeks of terrible suffering.

While working for the Akron Iron Company a practical joker poured into Lee's coffee some sulphuric acid, intending to use enough to merely acidulate it. Too much acid was used, however, and Lee's throat was terribly burned by the mixture.

Hemorrhage set in and in spite of the best medical attendance the practical joke resulted fatally to-night. Deceased was aged 22 and leaves a widow and three small children.

## PERSONALITIES,

**And Matters that Agitate the Society World.**

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Albrecht are at Washington.

Judge Wm. R. Day and George D. Saxton, were in the city this afternoon.

Clara Snyder has accepted a situation as clerk at Dielmann Bros' china hall.

Mr. Rudolph H. Mayner, of Ashland, is visiting with M. Pfug, on South Erie street.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Pfug, of South Erie street, have returned from a visit with friends in Ashland.

Mr. Frank Ewalt, of Newark, O., formerly of this place, is spending a few days with friends in this city.

General Manager Oscar Townsend of the C. L. & W. road, breakfasted at the Hotel Conrad this morning.

Mrs. Mary Reed Lawson, of Denver, Col., is visiting in the city, the guest of Mrs. A. D. Claymen, 72 North street.

Evan Jones, of Knoxville, Tenn., formerly superintendent of the Corns Iron Works, is visiting his Massillon friends.

Mrs. P. N. Stone, Miss A. E. Bruce and Miss M. E. Stone made up an Elyria party that dined at the Hotel Conrad to-day.

Benjamin Doll, one of the well known farmers on the plains, left last night for California, where he has business interests demanding his attention.

Miss Lou Willenborg and her guests, the Misses Pence and Estery, have returned to Wooster to resume their studies.

Mr. John A. Jones, who is one of H. S. Snyder & Co.'s travelling salesmen, turned up in Massillon on Saturday, accompanied by a new Mrs. Jones.

Tom Reed gave a delightful little dancing party to his friends at his home on Main street last Saturday night. The Misses Nellie Altekrause and Frank Barbaby, of Canton, were present.

Invitations are out for a company to be given by Mr. and Mrs. George A. Barnes, and Mr. William T. Kuhns, at the beautiful new Barnes residence, 199 North Cleveland avenue, Canton, on Friday evening.

Gen. A. J. Warner, of Marietta, "Silver Dollar" Warner as he is sometimes called, was at the Hotel Conrad yesterday, leaving for his home on the late train. He had just returned from the St. Louis silver convention. General Warner is an elderly, sturdy looking gentleman, whose appearance is decidedly prepossessing.

Mr. Evan Jones, a former Massillonian, came up from his present home at Knoxville, Tenn., last Friday, for a short visit among old friends. He arrived at the home of his nephew, Mr. Evan Jones, after dark, and was attacked by a savage dog, which injured him severely about the head. Mr. Jones was so badly disfigured that he could not leave the house until yesterday. He will return to Knoxville Thursday evening.

John McBride returned last night from Columbus. In a talk this morning on the senatorship he said Brice would undoubtedly be chosen. "In the past few days," said he, "I have talked with leading members of the party from all parts of the state, men whom I supposed would be opposed to a millionaire candidate, and was surprised to hear them express themselves so strongly in favor of Col. Brice. The sentiment seems to all now in that channel."

CANTON, O., Dec. 4.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire took the department to the home of Peter Uhl, No. 40 Allen street. The firemen were horrified when it was discovered that the family were still in the house.

After all were supposed to be taken out it was discovered that a boy about 13 years old was still missing. The firemen searched again and found him under a bed, where he had died from suffocation. The father and mother of the child were taken out more dead than alive, but through the efforts of the firemen were resuscitated, although not yet out of danger. It is thought they will recover.

The damage to the house is small. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp.

**A West Side Fire.**

The fire department was summoned to the recently annexed portion of the city, Petersburg, Monday where a dwelling owned by Charles Draband was in a blaze. The fire originated from a defective flue, and destroyed the roof, and did perhaps altogether, damage to the extent of \$400 before being put out. Hose company No. 1 had trouble in getting to work, owing to the distance of the nearest hydrant from the house. The 1,000 feet of hose on the reel was insufficient, and 100 feet had to be borrowed from No. 3. All this occupied time. Effective work was done as soon as possible.

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## THE CITY COUNCIL.

**A STAND TAKEN IN FAVOR OF SAFETY GATES.**

**Mr. Reese Bobs Up Again—Additional Accepted—Damage Claim Settled—Bills Paid.**

The council came to order Monday night with Messrs. Dangler, Clutz and Boerner absent.

A resolution was introduced approving of Caroline McCullough Everhard's sub-division of original lots Nos. 328, 329, 330 and 331 of Kent Jarvis's addition to Massillon. Adopted.

The committee of the whole, through Mr. Volkmar, reported the result of its visit to the untoward spot on West Main street, where Jackson Reese insists that his land has been damaged, his rights invaded and his domestic tranquility threatened. Mr. Volkmar said that he committee had decided to build a culvert through the property part way, and pipe the remaining distance to the creek, to fill up over the improvement and leave it ship-shape. This report was accepted.

Mr. Reese from the other side of the picket fence that is loosely called the lobby, arose to say that the council was going too far in ordering work to be commenced on his land, and gave the impression that if a dead stone mason or

two were discovered up there the blood would be upon the council's hands! Then Mr. Reese wanted to talk business. He wanted to sell that lot. The council declined to purchase. Mr. Young said that the city had offered Mr. Reese \$200 for the lot which was not worth \$50 just for the sake of peace, but that Mr. Reese had held out for \$300. Mr. Reese thereupon offered to sell for \$200, but the council was this time firm, and as the case now stands Mr. Reese has the lot

and is likely to keep it.

The solicitor's report was read, announcing the settlement of the claim of Frank Lakes for damages, the latter compromising his demand for thirty-five dollars by accepting fifteen dollars, which was charged to the Massillon Water Company, whose contract violation in failing to properly relay the street had caused the accident.

Mr. Bowman moved that the bondsman of William Crooks, sewer contractor be given an order for \$2,000 on account. Carried.

Mr. Schiagel recounted the proceedings between the railroad officials and the councilmen at the station, fully reported on the last page of Monday's INDEPENDENT, and moved that Agent Sladon, of the C. L. & W. railroad, be notified that the council re-affirmed its position with regard to the necessity for safety gates, taken last fall, and must decline to seek influence the commissioners of railroads. The motion was unanimously passed. Mr. Bowman considered that as the matter was wholly in the hands of the commissioner it would be more proper to ignore the subject, but he fully agreed with the motion.

Mr. Volkmar piped in a few words. He wanted safety gates and he wanted them just as soon as the law would allow. A few draymen might occasionally lose a moment or two with the gates in operation, but such occurrences would be too rare to take into account, and the great body of people wanted gates and had petitioned for them. He added also that the railroads companies of the west side had ignored the resolutions of the council as to light, dwellings and other improvements until fairly compelled to do so, and if a higher state authority had now issued an order it was not for the council to interfere.

Mr. Schiagel moved that a supply of coal for the Fay street rail houses be ordered. Carried.

The council adjourned for two weeks.

## FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

BOTH BRANCHES COMMENCE BUSINESS AT THE OLD STAND.

All the Caucus Nominees in the House Elected With the Exception of Rev. Charles B. Ramsell, Who Is Defeated for the Chaplaincy by Rev. W. H. Milburn—But Little Interest Taken in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—When Gen. Clark had called the house to order and had succeeded in obtaining something like quiet, he announced that in accordance with the provision of the constitution he would call the roll of members. For a time the roll call proceeded quietly and in order, but before long it became monotonous and conversation sprang up again and concentrated itself into one continuous hum. Gen. Clark was compelled to rap for order at any times before the roll call was concluded.

When the roll call was concluded the clerk announced that 337 members were present and the election of officers was in order.

Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, moved that the house proceed to elect a speaker to preside over its deliberations. Mr. Oates, of Alabama, said he did not think such a motion was necessary, but the clerk put the question, which was carried.

When Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, arose and said, "I now have the honor of placing in nomination for the office of speaker of the Fifty-first congress Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine," the members on the Republican side began to clap their hands, but their applause was slight compared with that which came from Mr. Carlisle's Democratic colleagues when his name was placed in nomination by Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky. Round after round of applause followed the announcement. It spread to the galleries and then to the Republican side of the house, a greatful acknowledgement of Mr. Carlisle's merit as a presiding officer.

Messrs. Cannon, of Illinois; Henderson, of Iowa; Mills, of Texas, and Campbell, of New York, were appointed tellers, and they took places at the clerk's desk to record the vote.

When the call was completed, Mr. Cannon announced that of the 331 votes cast, Mr. Reed had received 169, Mr. Carlisle 154, and Mr. Cummings, of New York, 1.

Gen. Clark announced the vote and declared Mr. Reed elected speaker of the fifty-first congress. The announcement was greeted with continued hand-clapping and this broke out anew when the clerk appointed Messrs. Carlisle and McKinley a committee to conduct Mr. Reed to the chair.

Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the member who has seen the longest term of continuous service in the house, administered the oath of office to Mr. Reed, and when this ceremony was completed, the latter made a brief address, thanking the gentlemen for the high honor bestowed upon him.

The house then proceeded to complete its organization by swearing in the new members.

This duty having been performed, Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, offered a resolution for the election of Edward McPherson as clerk; A. J. Holmes as sergeant-at-arms; C. A. Adams as door-keeper; James D. Wheat as postmaster, and Rev. Charles B. Ramsell as chaplain of the house.

Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, offered an amendment striking out the name of Charles B. Ramsell and inserting that of William H. Milburn.

After some debate, the officers of the house having been elected, the yeas and nays were taken on the chaplaincy and Representatives Cheadle, Leiblich and Moore, of New Hampshire, voting with the Democrats, Rev. W. H. Milburn was elected, 160 to 155. The new officers appeared and qualified.

Messrs. McKinley, Cannon and Carlisle were made a committee to inform the president that the house was in session.

A resolution was agreed to providing that ex-Speakers Banks, Pandolfi and Carlisle, and Mr. Kelley, be permitted to choose their seats and that the remaining seats be apportioned by lot. The drawing was the occasion of some anxiety and much laughter. The first three names drawn were Perry, Paynter and Perkins. Before these names were taken out, Mr. Carlisle selected a seat on the Democratic side, across the aisle from that made conspicuous by Mr. Mills in the last congress. Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, got a seat next to Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Pland, of Missouri, directly in front of him. Mr. McKinley chose a seat near the center of the house, with Mr. Litt, of Illinois, as a neighbor.

Mr. Mills, of Texas; Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, and Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, were forced to take seats much less desirable than those they occupied in the last congress. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan; Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, and Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, were also among the unlucky ones.

At the conclusion of the lottery of seats a resolution was adopted authorizing the speaker to appoint committees on rules, mileage, enrolled bills and accounts to consist of the same number as did the committees in the last house and referring the rules of the Fifty-first congress to the committee on rules. At 4:30 p.m. the house adjourned.

## SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Vice President Norton presides and Administers the Oath of Office to New Senators.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The rest in the senate proceedings was much less than was felt in the proceedings of the house. Still the senate galleries were well filled when Vice President Norton called the assemblage to order at noon. Many of the senators occupied seats on the floor some time before 12 o'clock. Six new desks had been arranged on the Republican side of the chamber and five of them were occupied by the senators from the new western states. Senator Pierce, of North Dakota, was absent. There were two empty seats on the Democratic side, the chamber intended for the new senators from Montana when they shall have been chosen. A number of handsome floral tablets decorated the desks of the presiding officer and senators on both sides of the chamber.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the senate chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler. The vice president then administered the oath of office to Senators Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Nathan T. Dixon, of Rhode Island. The

credentials of Senators Moody and Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and Allen and Squire, of Washington, were presented and the new senators, being escorted to the clerk's desk, took the oath of office.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution providing for assigning the senators from the states of North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington to their respective classes, by drawing lots. He said the case of these senators presented a new question, as these states had been admitted substantially at the same time. He said that the senators from Montana, when elected, would not suffer from the fact that their state had not been mentioned in the resolution as introduced. The resolution was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

The select committee on the transportation and sale of meat products was ordered continued.

A resolution of Mr. Aldrich's declaring the committees on rules of the senate and house a joint committee to prepare joint rules for the conduct of the business of the two houses was laid over, as was also a resolution of Mr. Aldrich to appoint a quadri-centennial committee of nine members to consider all matters connected with the proposed celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

The senate, at 12:35 p.m., adjourned.

## PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The public debt statement shows a decrease in the debt amounting to \$1,659,672. The net cash or surplus in the treasury to-day is \$10,239,157, or about \$5,000,000 less than a month ago. National bank depositaries hold \$1,371,685 of government funds. The gold fund balance remains practically unchanged during the past month and to-day is \$187,496,672, and the silver fund balance remains practically unchanged during the past month and to-day is \$157,656,672, and the silver fund balance has increased \$3,250,000 during the month and to-day amounts to \$13,163,600.

Government receipts during November aggregated \$30,716,967, or \$2,250,000 more than during November, 1888. Customs receipts were \$1,250,000 and internal revenue \$1,600,000 greater than in November a year ago.

Expenditures for the past month aggregated \$27,447,758, against \$26,685,037 in November last year.

The pension charge for the past month was \$16,755,640, against \$21,675,289 in November, 1888, and the amount drawn from the treasury for pension payments during the first five months of the current fiscal year is \$50,957,678, against \$50,895,910 during the corresponding five months of the preceding fiscal year.

## ACTION ON HIS TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senator Allison, the author of the senate tariff bill, considered at the last session of congress, when asked what prospect there was of legislation on the tariff at this session, said: "There will be some legislation on the tariff. There seems little doubt of that. Whether it will be on the lines of the bill prepared by the senate finance committee of the last congress is too broad a question to answer now. It will be on the right lines. The bill in the last congress sent us a tariff bill and we did with it the best that we could. The house has the matter in its hands now. It must originate whatever legislation there is. When we receive a bill from the house we will do what seems best with it. No one can foretell what that will be. I think this congress will accomplish a great deal of work."

The profuse inflorescence suggests a spike of hyacinths when seen directly in front, or when partially open a triform flower, from its shape. Some of the individual blossoms measure over five inches in diameter, while the spike will be less than a foot in length.

The specimens from which our picture was made were in color a light but rich cherry, with shades of crimson and white. The spike on the left of the picture was 13 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter, showing at one time forty full or half opened flowers, with five unopened buds. The bulb at the same time bore three small stalks of unopened buds which came on later. The one on the right, while but 11½ inches long, bore twenty-four blossoms, with two other spikes of later blooming buds.

These are said to be average flowering stalks, and the characteristic of producing from two to five flower stalks is a well defined qualification of this strain. The entire height of the plant is about 24 feet.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

## INTERESTING POINTS PERTAINING TO HORTICULTURAL MATTERS.

**A New Type of Gladiolus, Small in Size, but as Fixed and Certain as Any of Them—It Originated on the Pacific Coast.**

Small growing gladioluses are not uncommon among seedlings, any of the large growers will tell us, says The American Garden, but we know of no one who endeavored to perpetuate them until Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa,

California, took them in hand. The tall graceful spikes, with waving sword-like leaves have been considered an advantageous distinction among flowers, and cultivators have directed their efforts to improving the size and color of the flowers with most gratifying results.

Among all classes are those who delight in the dwarf and diminutive, and these among flower lovers will rejoice in this small strain of our favorite gladiolus, which is claimed to be now as fixed and certain as any of the types. If we can entertain the enthusiasm of one of our California correspondents, who describes them as a new creation, we will all commence to grow them as soon as we are rejoiced by the sight of one. The delicacy of the older sorts is impaired by the fervid sunshine on the Pacific coast, but these being of a thicker and more durable texture retain their inflorescence for a longer time, the lowest flowers often remaining in perfection until the topmost ones bloom.

The profuse inflorescence suggests a spike of hyacinths when seen directly in front, or when partially open a triform flower, from its shape. Some of the individual blossoms measure over five inches in diameter, while the spike will be less than a foot in length.

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These are said to be average flowering stalks, and the characteristic of producing from two to five flower stalks is a well defined qualification of this strain. The entire height of the plant is about 24 feet.

## GROWING ONION SETS.

In a recent issue of The American Agriculturist are the following good suggestions worth remembering:

Onion seed cannot be sown too early in spring or on too rich land. The real point is to sow very thick, say twenty seeds to each inch of row. One practical difficulty in sowing so thick is to get the seeds to germinate. As every one knows, before a seed can germinate it must absorb considerable water, or, as we say, "swell." It absorbs this water from the soil in immediate contact with the seed. But when you have a large number of seeds in a small place only those in direct contact with the soil will get moisture. The others will remain dry and hard, and sometimes "burn."

There are two remedies for this difficulty. Either sow very early in the spring when the ground is moist, and when we are likely to have an abundance of rain, or soak the seed two or three days before sowing. We say two or three days, but by this we do not mean that the seed should remain in the water unchanged for that length of time. Soak the seed for twelve hours, and then throw it on a sieve or cloth and let the water drain off. Keep it in a moist state in a warm room four to five hours and then soak it a sin in fresh water another twelve hours, and keep repeating this till you are ready to sow.

After such treatment for two or three days, if the weather will not permit sowing, put the seed in a cold room and no harm will be done. We have kept the seed moist till it commenced to sprout without harm. In fact, we never had better sets than from this sprouted seed.

We repeat that early sprouting, rich land, thick seedling and clean culture are the great secrets of success.

So far our contemporary.

We have to add that this crop makes an exception of a general rule. Usually we use more seed on poor soil than on rich soil. When sowing for sets, the greatest amount of seed should be used on the richest soil, and the rows should be closest together. We are not after large size, but after greatest number, and uniform, small size. The grower of early bunch onions only prefers a good sized set, because it makes an earlier and stronger growth.

In sowing seed with the seed drill, we usually do not sow the full quantity at once, but go over each row repeatedly with a smaller amount until enough is sown.

Bring young onions to market.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch to The Times from its correspondent at Lisbon says that the governments of Spain and Portugal have received reliable information of the intention of the republican element to make an attack upon Spain with Portugal as their base of operations. Preparations deemed ample have been taken by both governments against an emanate.

Weather Forecast.

Rain: decidedly lower temperature by Wednesday morning; southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

## OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

NOVEMBER 28, 1890.  
Address all communications to J. T. DENNIE,  
Editor, 62 W. Fifteenth St., CHICAGO, ILL.

## GOSSIP ABOUT THE GAME.

Mr. L. S. Head is now the Minnesota champion. In his match with Dr. Brux he won, lost 3 and drew 7.

J. H. Irwin of Boston, Mass., called on the Providence club, Mr. Freeman succeeded in defeating all of his eight opponents, and drawing with the other. Boston Globe. The following scores will show that the "genial James" has lost none of his cunning:

Irwin..... 1 Freeman..... 0 Drawn..... 2  
Irwin..... 12 Tillingshast..... 4 Drawn..... 7  
Irwin..... 6 O'Neil..... 6 Drawn..... 7

In a recent exhibition of simultaneous play at the Providence club, Mr. Freeman succeeded in defeating all of his eight opponents, and drawing with the other. Boston Globe. The above score which Mr. Irwin made with Champion Freeman is an excellent one comparatively with the one he made about a year ago.

Mr. Wyllie, in a letter to Mr. J. Illingworth of Australia, who represents the Review there, says: "I have no intention of going to America unless I am challenged at the game of draughts and will only play seventy restricted games for a stake of \$2.00 a side, and will also wager \$5.00 on every game, either to give or take expenses."

## Death of John Robertson.

This well-known author and critic died at Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the latter part of October last, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Mr. Robertson was born in 1816 near Perth, and after reading law in his native town devoted his time to school teaching. He then became a reporter for the Edinburgh Advertiser, where he remained for nearly thirty years his name being a household word among the draught players. He was a friend to them, and both Wyllie and Martus took delight in meeting him across the board, and often visited Berwick for that purpose. He was a sharp player and was always ready to give to the draught world the full benefit of his criticism and knowledge of the game. A few years since failing health compelled him to relinquish his duties of editor, but he removed to Leith, and there devoted his time to the compilation of his great work, "Guide to the Game of Draughts," a work that gives more play on the openings than any other work yet published, and which was issued to the public in June, 1888.—Tud.

The Herald states: "Since the death of Strickland no more widely known name on the board of draught players has been removed by the Great Conqueror than that of Robertson, of Berwick."

In game No. 25 I noticed Mr. Bolden at 53d move allowed a draw. But at the 46th move we have this position:

Black—2, 25, 30, King 21. Now for 11-16 play as follows:

White—25, 30, 23, 24, 21, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276,

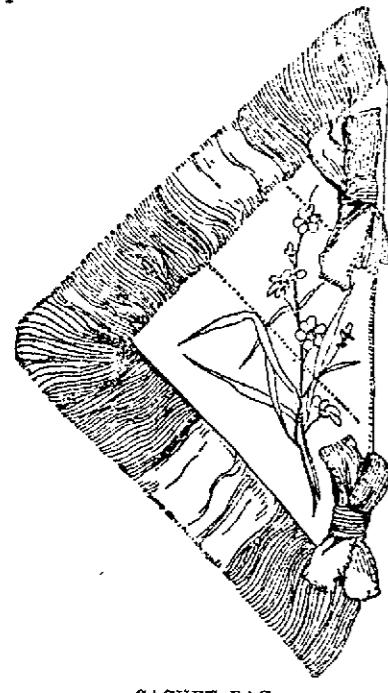
## SOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

ANNIE ISABEL WILLIS ON SEASONABLE FANCY WORK.

A Pretty Sachet Bag—A Mounted Thermometer—A Hairpin Holder—A Paper Holder or Catchall—Fireboard Screens. A Covering for the Broom.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—It is a common mistake to suppose that fancy work is expensive. Some of it is, but it is pos-

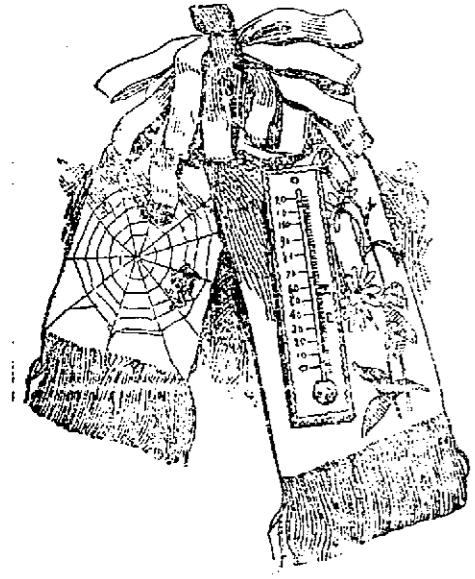


SACHET BAG.

sible to make really lovely articles for a very small outlay. Such articles it is my purpose to describe.

The possibilities of ribbon for fancy work are almost unlimited. Let any one who desires to make a very pretty sachet bag, procure a half yard of pale blue and a quarter of pale pink ribbon, not quite two inches wide. The blue should be cut in halves, and one strip overhanded on each side of the pink. This done, fold the ribbons in the shape of a right angled triangle, letting the ends project nearly two inches. Place layers of cotton, scented with violet powder, within, and fasten it in with fine silken stitches. The projecting ends of the ribbon may be fringed, tiny bows may be placed at the acute angles, and the little device may be ornamented with some flowers done in water colors, if the maker can paint.

Three strips of ribbon, a trifle wider than the above and of contrasting colors, may be sewed together so as to form a banner, the ends, top and bottom being



THERMOMETER.

fringed. A small thermometer, which is sold for the purpose of mounting, may be secured at one side, a spray of flowers painted about it, and the whole, fastened to some cardboard and hung by ribbons, will make an attractive wall ornament.

An easier way to mount a thermometer is to fasten it to the longer end of a broad crimson satin ribbon which has been caught up so that the two parts hang down in uneven lengths. The ribbon may be painted or embroidered on both ends, a spray of daisies around the thermometer, and a spider's web on the shorter end and narrow ribbon tied in small loops will conceal the tack which fastens it to the wall.

Pressed flowers, especially if brought from abroad, will be valued for their associations. Pansies, violets, heather and many other blossoms, press very nicely, and little bannerets, made of single pieces of broad white ribbon fringed at both ends and fashioned to cardboard to keep them from sagging, make good backgrounds on which to mount them. Quotations printed with gold paint, and ribbons to hang the bannerets by, complete these dainty keepsakes.

Handsome Christmas cards are always in order when one is puzzled to know what to give. The satin-trimmed and silk-fringed ones are too expensive for modest purses, but plain cards, if they are delicate and artistic, may be enhanced by being mounted on ribbon prepared as described in the preceding paragraph.

There is a little convenience designed for those who do not use patent shoe button fasteners, which is made entirely of ribbon.

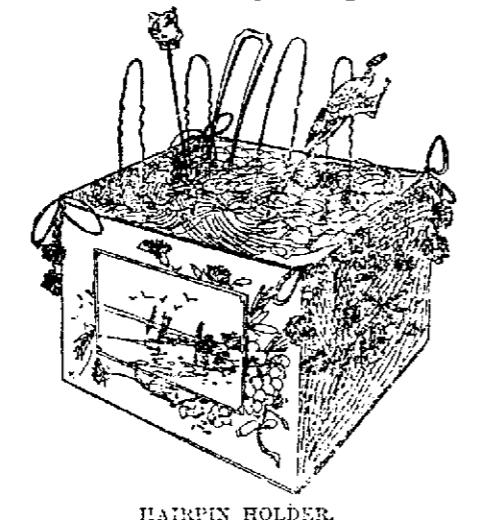
Take two strips of ribbon, with fancy looped or tufted edges, one a rich, dark brown, and the other a golden brown color, both being just the width of a spool of linen thread. Place one over the other, and featherstitch both together with gold silk on the darker ribbon. The stitching should be done just inside the edges of the ribbon. Fringe the ends, and above the fringe put a row of feather stitching, so as to form two tiny bags for the shoe buttons. Fold the entire strip together; place in the loop thus formed a spool of black linen thread and tie it in with Tom Thumb ribbon

run through it. String some shoe buttons, so that if they fall from the little bags which are to hold them they can be easily put back, fill the bags with them and hang the whole up with gold colored ribbon.

Mantel scarfs are frequently used instead of lambrequins, especially when the mantels are of handsome wood or marble, for they relieve the squareness and bareness without hiding the beauty. A very pretty scarf can be made of four strips of contrasting ribbon, each one yard and a quarter long. The strips are overhanded together, within a few inches of the ends; these ends are then turned up to form points, and a silken ball or a little brass figure—a bell or a crescent—is fastened to each. White lace, gathered full, is sewed under these points, falling a little below the balls, and the whole is caught by a brass scarf clasp.

A convenient hairpin holder is made by overhanding four strips of three-inch ribbon together, and then sewing a square piece in for the bottom. The strips of ribbon may be about four inches long. Turn in the top edges and fasten them; to make a neat finish fill the little box-like figure with hair such as is used by upholsterers, and put balls or bows at the corners. If further decoration is desired, one or all of the sides may be hand painted. This hairpin holder has one great advantage which many have—not it will not easily fall over, and, as the hair which fills it is left uncovered, the pins can be put in it without any trouble.

Very inexpensive gifts are mats made of cotton batting. The centers are cut round, and a little violet powder may be put inside the folds and secured by a circle of fancy stitches. Long strips of the cotton can easily be edged with a

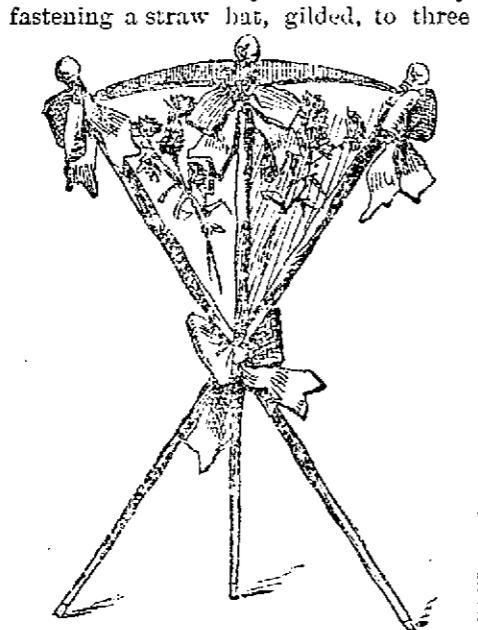


HAIRPIN HOLDER.

chain stitch of pale colored worsteds, every fifth or sixth stitch being caught through the cotton. These are to be box plaited on the centers, and when a bottle or vase is placed on the mat, the plait stands up prettily around its base.

Cretone forms the material for a useful article—a sort of paper holder or catch all. The foundation consists of three canes fastened so that their centers cross. The triangular space between each two of the canes, above the centers, is filled with a piece of pasteboard cut to fit and covered on both sides with cretonne overhanded at the edges. These pieces should be slightly rounded at the top, and the three being covered, should be firmly overhanded together, the basket thus formed being fastened to the canes whose ends project about an inch above. Box plaited ribbon fastened along the top edges, and ribbon bows at each corner and where the canes cross, finish the graceful basket. It is designed to hold newspapers or any bit of work on which its owner may be engaged.

A card receiver may be constructed by fastening a straw hat, gilded, to three



CATCHALL.

canes, arranged as for the paper holder. Ribbon bows may be used for fastenings, and should match the satin or silk lining which should be sewed in the hat.

Pillowsham holders are a great convenience to those who do not use the patent arrangements now in the market. A broomstick, or shade roller, about as long as the width of a pillow sham, is first covered smoothly with red muslin or cloth. Over this is drawn or fastened a piece of white cotton crocheting, which may be made cylinder shaped to fit the stick, or left flat and sewed

to the top; bottom, with binding pickets. A pair of trousers, baggy at the knees, and as dirty as the dirt could hold on them, and a hat that looked as distressed as his clothes.

One day he was called to London for a

conference with some of the most noted oculists in the country, and they wanted impatiently for his arrival. He reached the house with one shoe and one boot on, and with his old coat and pants shocking bad hat and unkempt hair looked little like any of the London and Edinburgh doctors who had reached there before him. He knelt on the floor and the servant who opened it thought him a tramp or vagabond and ordered him to be off.

"Here," said the doctor, "I don't want any nonsense. I came here for a consultation, and I advise you to open the door."

The man half hesitated, and Sir Wil-

liam put his brawny shoulder to the partly open door and sent the lackeys receding back, and then the doctor walked in. The poor servant called for help, thinking that the slave was in danger when the doctor took him by the collar and said:

"Here you spaldeen. Lead me to your master's room, or by the powers I'll tell you, I'm Wilde."

By this time the master came out of his study, attracted by the noise, and in too made a mistake and asked who

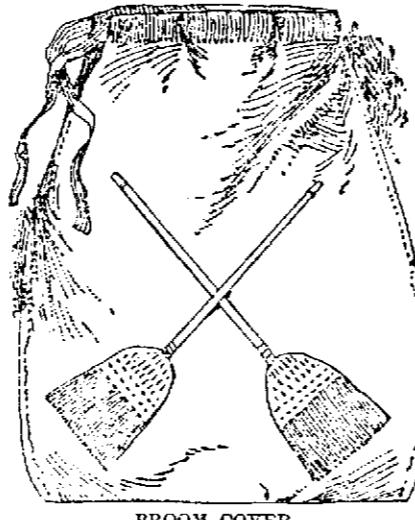
this meant.

"I'm Wilde, and this spaldeen would let me in. You sent me to Dublin and now your footman won't let me in.

By this time the other saw his mistake as he had already heard something of the doctor's untidy habits, and he hastened to apologize by saying that the servant must be drunk and should be sent away directly.

resting against adjacent sides of the wall. In this way the stick is left free for use.

Speaking of pillow sham holders reminds me of some dainty shams which are easily made, though not as cheap as the gifts which it is the purpose of this article to describe. They are made of hemstitched handkerchiefs, four being needed for each sham. The handker-



BROOM COVER.

chiefs may be plain or have initials or embroidered edges, as the maker can afford. The four are joined in a square by single strips of linen lace insertion, which cross at the center, and the entire sham is surrounded by lace to match the insertion.

Mounted photographs are acceptable Christmas gifts, and their value is increased if the donor prepares them herself. Procure plain beveled panels of suitable proportions for the unmounted photographs which have been selected. Mount these in the lower right hand corner, and fill the rest of the panel with hand painted devices. These are best presented with little wire easels to hold them.

Fireboard screens are really necessary in old houses whose fireboards are provokingly ugly. There are handsome ones in the stores, selling at handsome prices, too, which can be easily made, with the help of some one skillful in wood working. Let a screen frame be made of the right size, the center being left hollow. This space may be filled, when the frame is completed, with plain or figured India silk, gathered at top and bottom.

Something that housekeepers would appreciate is a covering to put over the broom when brushing the walls. Cut the cover out of Canton flannel, so that it will fit the end of the broom and come half way to the handle. Sew the pieces strongly together, and arrange tapes by which to tie the cover to the broom. The homely gift may be decorated by outlining on it, with red marking cotton, a pattern of crossed brooms.

ANNE ISABEL WILLIS.

The Father of Oscar Wilde.

(Special Correspondence.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Lady Wilde, the mother of the erratic poet, was born in Dublin, where she lived most of her life, and there she was married to Dr. William Wilde, a noted oculist. He was as odd and eccentric as he was talented, and that is to say a good deal both ways. His studies and researches resulted in his making some such important discoveries that he was knighted in consequence, and from plain Mrs. his wife was henceforth Lady Wilde.

Sir William Wilde was very absent minded, and, to say the very least, careless of his toilet. He absolutely would not take time from his studies to keep himself respectable, and it was the hardest matter to get his hair combed, as it was slightly curly and long. Sometimes when Lady Wilde would see him absorbed in a book she would pounce upon him with brush and comb and polish him up a bit, but before an hour he would look fully as unkempt and neglected as before.

A clean shirt was laid out for him every other day, and he would usually put it on; but if Lady Wilde did not watch him he would put it on above the one he already wore. Sometimes, it is said upon good authority, he would be found to have six shirts, one over the other. Often he had odd shoes on, and nothing could compel him to wear gloves. Friends had to keep the strictest watch over him the day he was knighted to keep him from doing something or other which would have perhaps caused him to be sent away from the presence of the queen in disgrace, instead of a nobleman.

Dr. Wilde's ordinary dress consisted of a coat which was shiny and greasy from top to bottom, with bulging pickets. A pair of trousers, baggy at the knees, and as dirty as the dirt could hold on them, and a hat that looked as distressed as his clothes.

One day he was called to London for a conference with some of the most noted oculists in the country, and they wanted impatiently for his arrival. He reached the house with one shoe and one boot on, and with his old coat and pants shocking bad hat and unkempt hair looked little like any of the London and Edinburgh doctors who had reached there before him. He knelt on the floor and the servant who opened it thought him a tramp or vagabond and ordered him to be off.

"Here," said the doctor, "I don't want any nonsense. I came here for a consultation, and I advise you to open the door."

The man half hesitated, and Sir Wil-

liam put his brawny shoulder to the partly open door and sent the lackeys receding back, and then the doctor walked in. The poor servant called for help, thinking that the slave was in danger when the doctor took him by the collar and said:

"Here you spaldeen. Lead me to your master's room, or by the powers I'll tell you, I'm Wilde."

By this time the other saw his mistake as he had already heard something of the

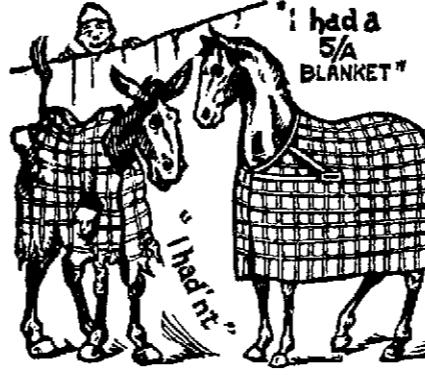
doctor's untidy habits, and he hastened to apologize by saying that the servant must be drunk and should be sent away directly.

"I'm Wilde, and this spaldeen would let me in. You sent me to Dublin and now your footman won't let me in.

By this time the other saw his mistake as he had already heard something of the

doctor's untidy habits, and he hastened to apologize by saying that the servant must be drunk and should be sent away directly.

MARIE DALHOUSIE.



See for yourself how 5/4 Blankets wear and other makes tear.

**FREE**—Get from your dealer free, the 5/4 Book. It has handsome pictures and valuable information about horses.

Two or three dollars for a 5/4 Horse Blanket will make your horse worth more and eat less to keep warm.

**5/4 Five Mile**

**5/4 Boss Stable**

Ask for **5/4 Electric**

**5/4 Extra Test**

30 other styles at prices to suit everybody. If you can't get them from your dealer, write us.

**YES, MY DEAR,**  
**BREAD IS THE STAFF**



and yet one can eat too much of it. People can also use too much blacking and they become the abusers of it.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

An overload of bread may not injure you, but will make you very uncomfortable until your stomach is relieved; so will an overloading of Acme Blacking not injure your shoes, but make them look unsightly if they have been treated them. To prevent abuse, read and follow directions.

**WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.**

The Best Blacking for Men, Women and Children

MADE ALSO IN CONGRESS

**JAMES MEANS' \$3 SHOE**

UNEXCELLED IN STYLE UNQUELLED

IN DURABILITY

AND PERFECTION OF FIT.

**JAMES MEANS' \$3 SHOE**

SEAMLESS

**JAMES MEANS' \$4 SHOE**

ARE UNEXCELD IN MERIT.

Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the soles. Your retailer will supply you with Boots and Shoes so stamped if you insist upon his doing so; if you do not insist, some retailers will coax you into buying inferior goods.

James Means' \$3 Shoes for Boys will outwear any other boy's shoe ever made. You can have lace or button.

\$2.50 Buys the Best Farmers' Thick Boot.

**JAMES MEANS'**

**QUARTER EAGLE BOOT**

A Reliable Boot for Farmers.

10 Mills make one Cent;

10 Cents make one Dime;

10 Dollars make one Eagle.

And with a Quarter Eagle any Farmer in the Country can now buy a boot that will satisfy him. Farmers have been looking for such a boot for a long time and now it has come.

Boots and Shoes from our celebrated line of trade-name dealers in all parts of the country. We will place them easily within your reach in any State or Territory if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write us.

**Special Offer on the James Means Quarter Eagle Kip Boots for Farmers.**

In order to immediately distribute samples of these Boots all over the country, we will send them transportation prepaid, to any man in any place where there is a post-office or railroad in any State or Territory of the United States. We will send them by express or by mail with all charges for transportation paid, and will pay the postage on the sample. We will accept United States postage stamps for the odd half dollar other order or registered letter.

In order to get a perfect fit, take a piece of paper and place your foot upon it; then mark the last boot shape of your foot, keeping your pencil close to the skin of the toe, and then draw a line around the heel which you will keep to be as accurate as possible and be sure to give us your full address, town, county and State or Territory. If we have a dealer handling our goods in your town we won't care to go to him, but we are glad to supply you if you can't find us. A boot and shoe dealer in your country area will be glad to supply you if he can. If he can't, he will try to get you another dealer on whom they make a larger profit than they ought to ask for. In that case, send to us.

**JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.**

The name and location of our customers in your town will appear under this advertisement, in large type as soon as we receive their Fall order for a full assortment of our goods.



# THE INDEPENDENT.

## THE MESSAGE

(continued from 1st page.)

deliver them from the temptation to unduly postpone the assumption of the whole burden themselves.

The colored people did not intrude themselves upon us, they were brought here in chains and held in the communities where they are now chiefly found, by a cruel slave code. Happily for both races they are now free. They have, from a standpoint of ignorance and poverty which was our shame, not theirs, made remarkable advances in education and in the accumulation of property.

They have their representatives in the national cemetery, where a grateful government has gathered thousands of those who died in its defense. They have furnished to our regular army regiments that have won high praise from their commanding officers for courage and soldierly qualities, and for loyalty to the emblem of the truth. In civilian life they are now the toilers of their communities, making their full contribution to the widening stream of prosperity which these communities are serving. Their solder with sword would stop production and bring disorder into the house hold as well as the shop.

### COUNTRY IN THE WEST BE PROTECTED.

But notwithstanding all this, in many parts of our country where the colored population is large, the people of that race are by various devices, deprived of an effective exercise of their political rights and of many of their civil rights. The wrong does not extend itself upon those whose votes are suppressed. Every constituency in the union is wronged.

It has been the hope of every patriot that a sense of justice and of respect for the law would work a gradual cure of these human evils. If it is so, then these colored men must work for their freedom for themselves, we have a right to ask whether they are at work upon it. Do they suggest any solution when and under what condition is the black man to have a free ballot; when is he, in fact, to have those full civil rights which have so long been his in law? Where is that equality of influence which our form of government was intended to secure to the electors of the restored states? This generation should courageously face these grave questions, and not leave them as a heritage of woe to the next.

No question in our country can be best rest except upon the firm base of justice and upon the law. I earnestly invoke the attention of congress to the consideration of such measures, within its well defined constitutional powers, as will secure to all our people a free exercise of the right of suffrage and every other civil right under the constitution and laws of the United States. No evil, however abhorrible, can justify the assumption, either on the part of the executive or of congress, of powers not granted; but both will be highly blamable if at all firmly used to correct these evils.

Mr. Frank McFarren has gone to Indiana to visit relatives.

Messrs. Minger and Hollinger visited friends in Massillon last week.

The Ervit family was grieved to learn of the sudden death of their sister, Mrs. Ickes, residing near Canal Fulton.

Miss Emma Hollinger has been spending most of the time with her sister, Mrs. Myers, for the last few weeks.

Mrs. Mary Reedy, of Elvira, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Sarah Burkholder.

There was a dance at Tom Butler's one night last week. A good time, as usual, was had.

### West Brookfield.

Mrs. Sallie Zorger, of Canton, is visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. Israel Miller, of Crawford county, Ill., is visiting relatives here.

John A. Jones, H. S. Snyder & Co.'s traveling salesman, returned home Saturday bringing with him Mrs. Jones, No. 2. The boys tendered him a serenade Monday night and repeated the visit Tuesday evening, when matters were adjusted to the satisfaction of all.

P. R. Miller has gone to work at Akron, O., at the machine trade.

Thanksgiving day was observed in an appropriate manner at this place. The American Mechanics presented the public schools of this place with two beautiful flags. The exercises were held at the M. E. Church. R. A. Penn made a masterly presentation speech, and the response by N. E. Moffit was equally able. J. H. Fiscus also spoke. Excellent music was furnished by the grammar school. The flags supply a long felt want, as there is a noticeable lack of patriotism among some of our citizens. This is an American country and our children should be taught to be Americans, and to respect and acknowledge the flag under which they obtain their living and education.

Nellie King, our former primary teacher, has in her possession a penknife, found in the school yard after the presentation of flags on Thanksgiving day, which the owner can have by proving property.

S. A. Peters and D. A. Levers are drilling on John Feit's farm.

The mines are working only about half time owing to a scarcity of flats.

H. F. Gaddis and his hands are busily engaged at Wm. Christman's new residence.

Miss Rebecca Raiston, of Akron, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. D. Muller.

### North Lawrence.

Some more trouble at Clover Hill last week concerning filing of dirty coal causing the mine to lay idle on Wednesday, but resumed work on Friday, giving the company a week to decide what they would do with a proposition offered by the men.

We notice that the butchers are getting in some fine work on the porkers at this place. Not less than five hogs are killed daily.

Evan T. Morris was on the sick list last week, owing to a severe cold.

Wm. Pollock has resumed work again.

The carpenters are slow at the M. E. church.

Mr. John P. Jones, district president

as delegate to the international convention to be held at Indianapolis, December 18. We think that he is the proper man to attend such a gathering. John Thomas, of Navarre, being the other candidate spoken of, those two if elected, will represent this valley.

Mingewood is unanimously in favor of the eight hour movement.

Clover Hill is working all half days, so is the Blaine. Mingewood is working full time.

John Shank, of Burton City, is running the boiler which feeds the pump, his son, the former pumper will go to school this winter and then take hold of the pump in the spring.

December 3.

**Pitcher's Castoria.**

### Children Cry for

Call and see our holiday slippers; the largest stock and the lowest prices in the city. J. D. Frank & Co.

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